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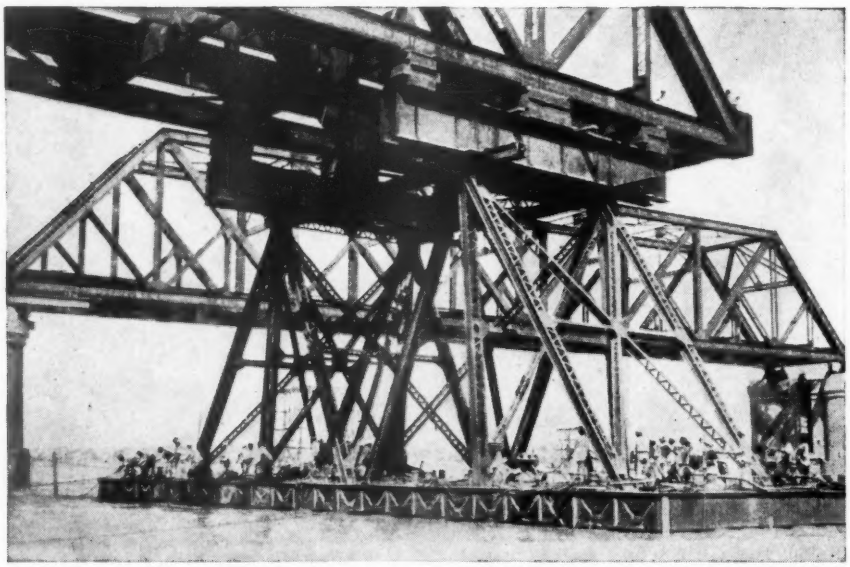
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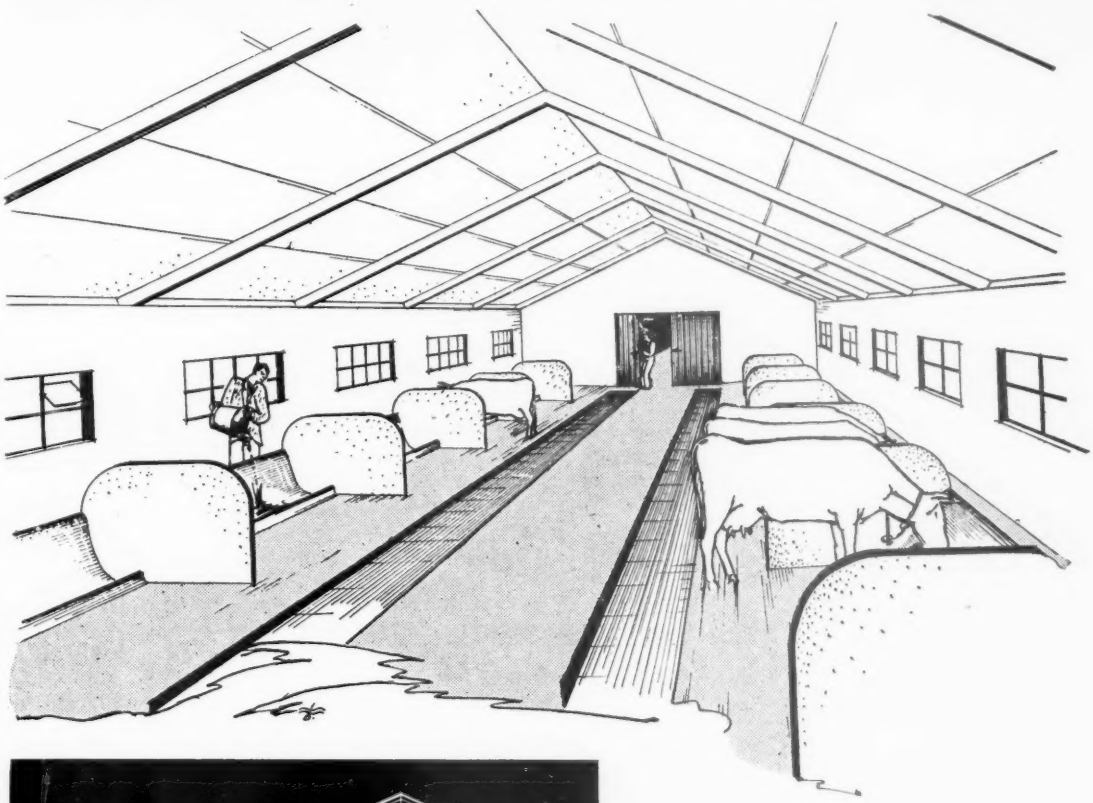
THE illustration shews pontoons built of standard Braithwaite Pressed Steel Tank Plates being used to float into position the main spans of a bridge in India. This is yet another example of the unusual purposes to which the Braithwaite method of sectional construction has been applied. Tanks for special uses and all normal liquid storage needs are fully described in the latest Braithwaite brochure. *You are invited to apply for a copy.*

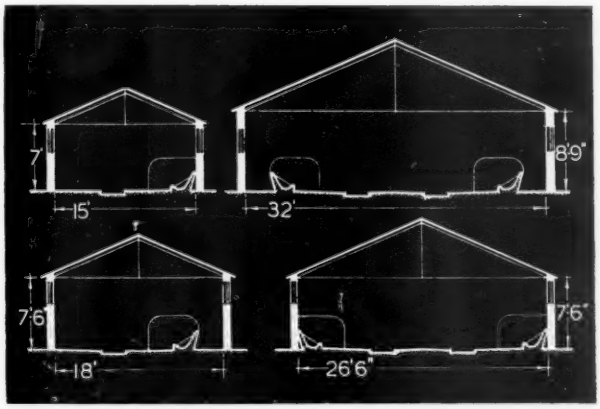
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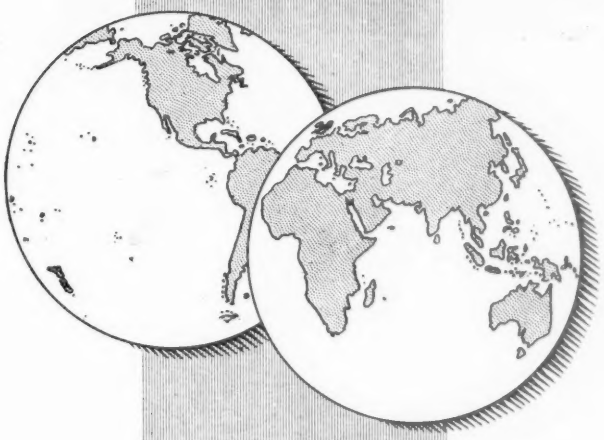
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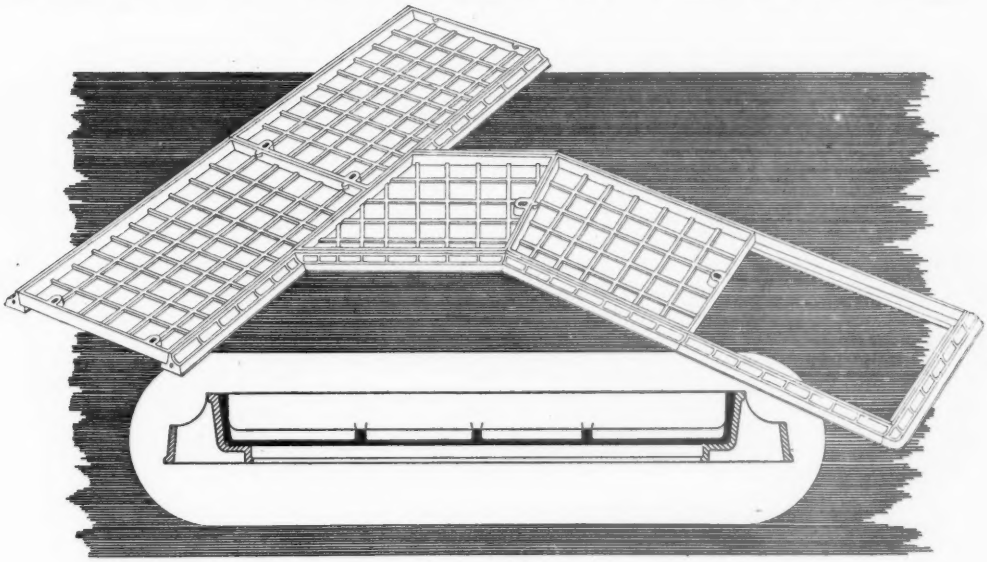
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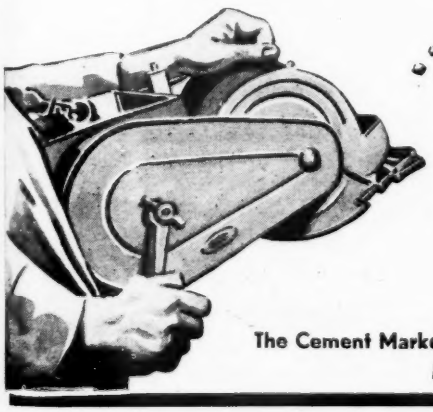


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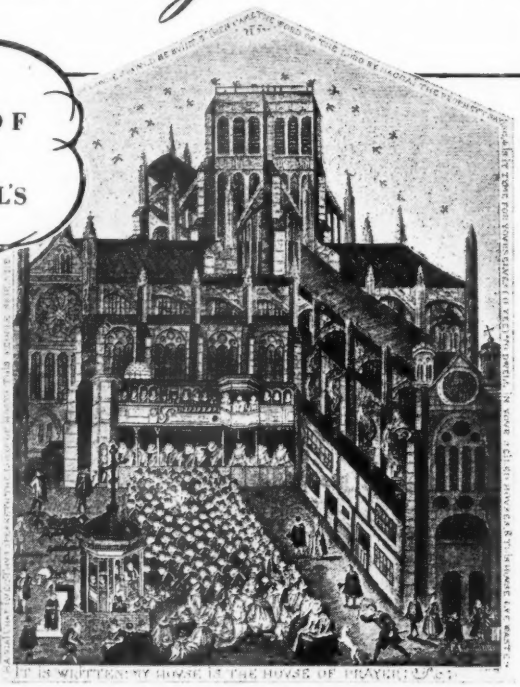
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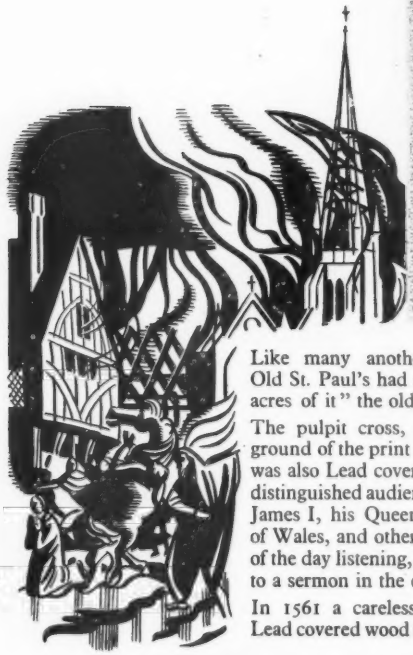
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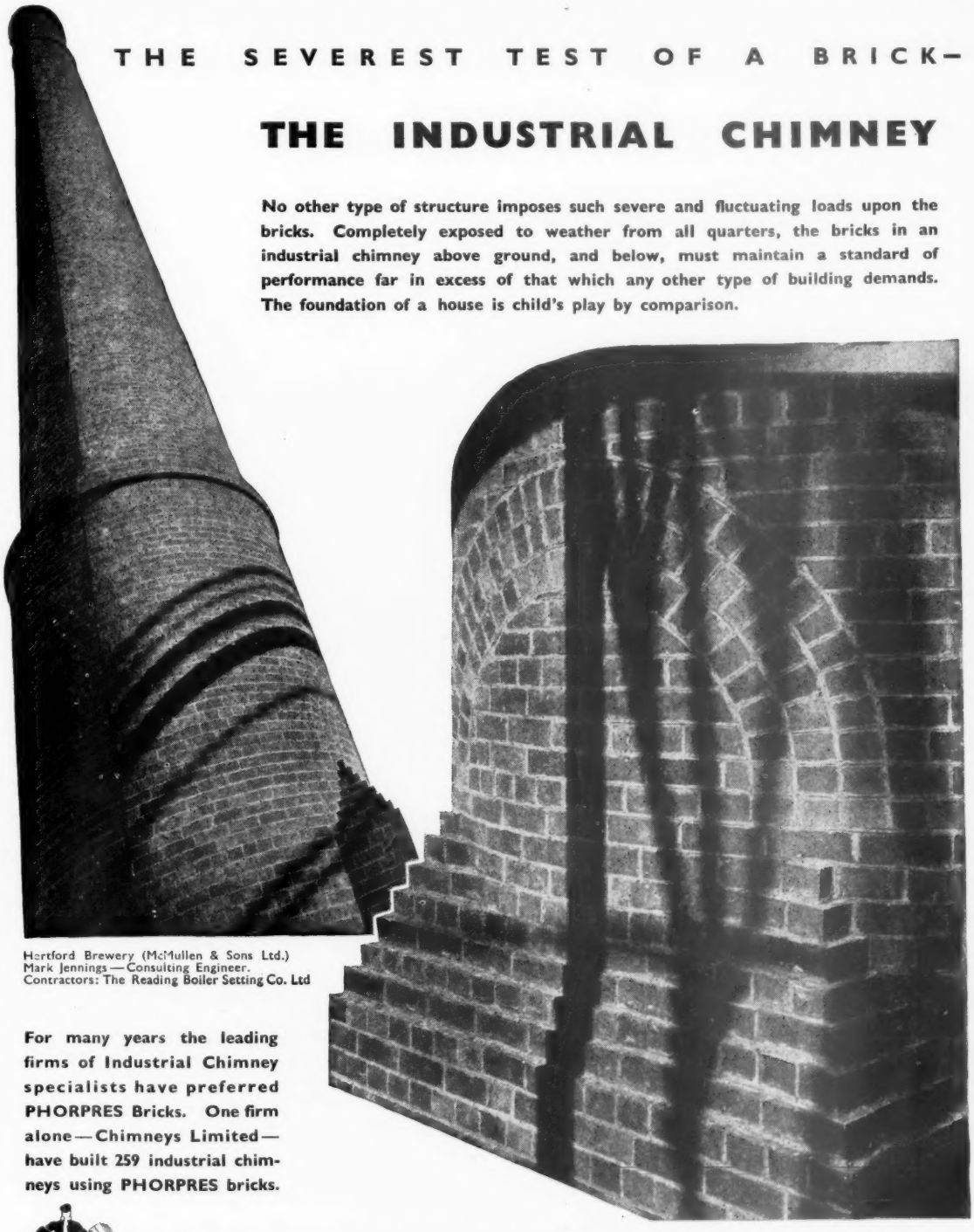
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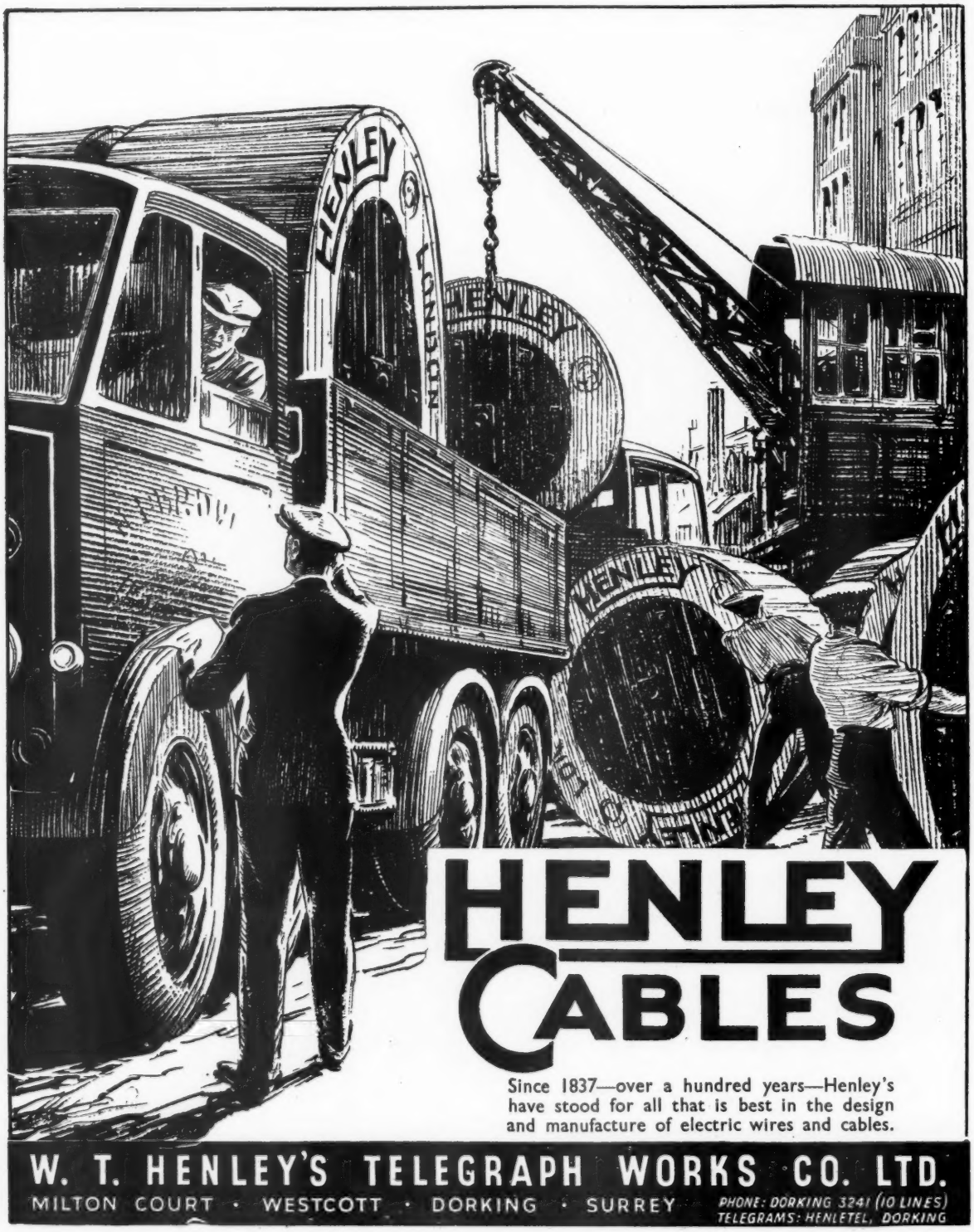


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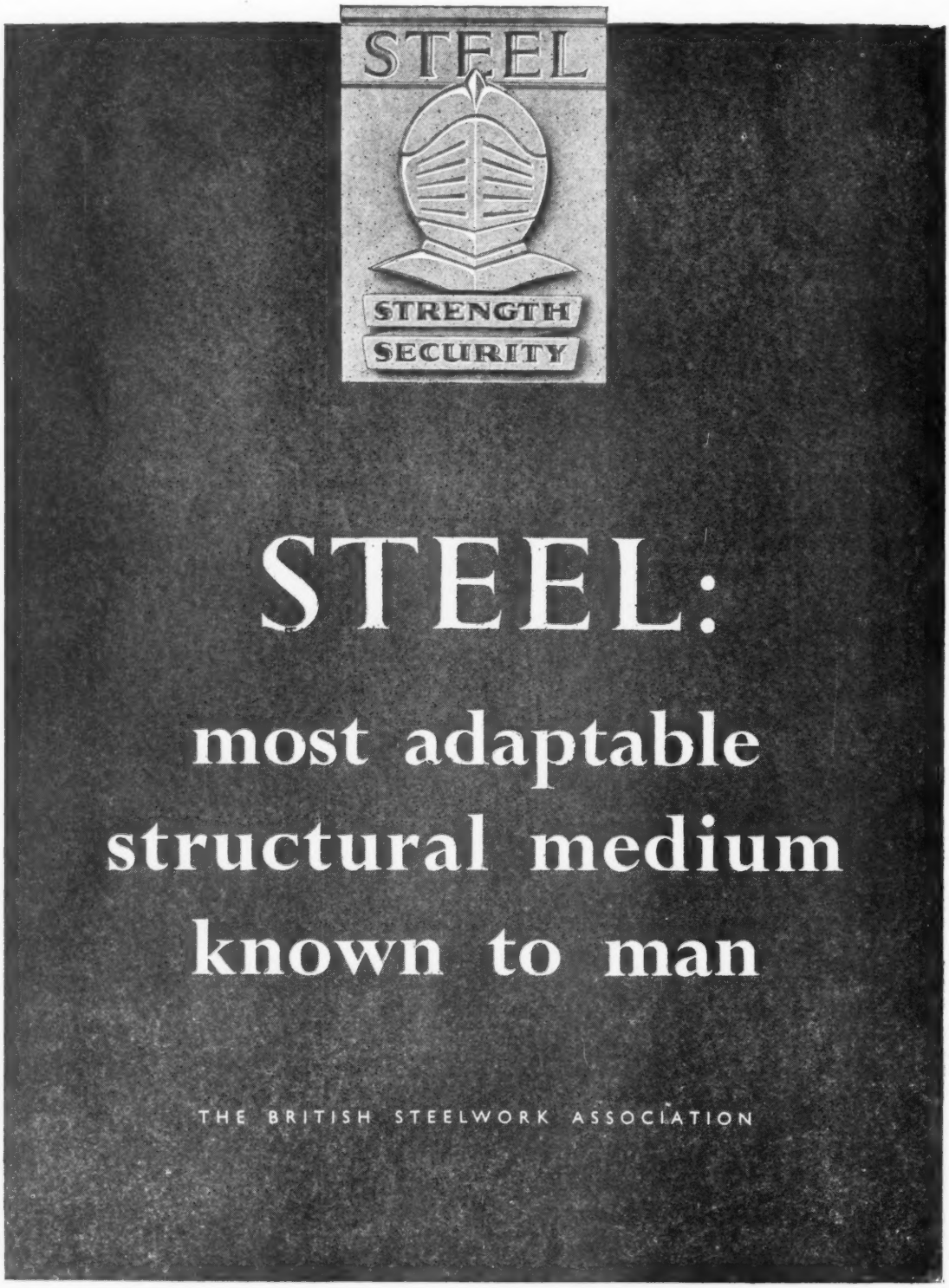
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JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

3rd Series No. 9] JULY 1944 [Vol. 51

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Journal

ANNUAL ELECTION RESULTS

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL MEETING, TUESDAY, 27 JUNE 1944

The Scrutineers appointed to count the votes for the Election of the Council for the Session 1944-1945 beg to report as follows :

2,527 envelopes were received—680 from Fellows, 1,199 from Associates, and 648 from Licentiates.

Of the above totals, 11 envelopes—2 from Fellows, 6 from Associates, and 3 from Licentiates—were invalid, having been posted after the last day for the receipt of envelopes.

The result of the election is as follows :

COUNCIL, 1944-1945

PRESIDENT :

MR. PERCY EDWARD THOMAS (Cardiff) (unopposed)

PAST PRESIDENTS :

MR. WILLIAM HENRY ANSELL (unopposed)

MR. HARRY STUART GOODHART-RENDEL (unopposed)

Members of Council

Elected		*Votes*
1.	JOHN HUBERT WORTHINGTON	1,266
2.	CHARLES COWLES-VOYSEY	1,255
3.	SIR CHARLES HERBERT REILLY	1,067
4.	HERBERT JAMES ROWSE	1,036
5.	FRANCIS REGINALD STEVENS YORKE	989
6.	JOHN MURRAY EASTON	983
7.	ARTHUR WILLIAM KENYON	745
Not Elected		*Votes*
8.	FREDERICK GIBBERD	642
9.	STANLEY ARTHUR HEAPS	596
10.	THOMAS PENBERTHY BENNETT	569
11.	JOHN ALAN SLATER	557
12.	WILLIAM MILBURN	538
13.	ARTHUR HAMILTON MOBERLY	534
14.	CHARLES HERBERT ASLIN	472
15.	NORVAL ROWALLAN PAXTON	453
16.	CHARLES WILLIAM CASHMORE NEEDHAM	411
17.	BASIL ROBERT WARD	406
18.	GORDON STEPHENSON	395
19.	KENNETH MERVYN BASKERVILLE CROSS	392
20.	HENRY PHILIP LE CART DE LAFONTAINE	346
21.	JOHN BURGESS SURMAN	322
22.	GEORGE FAIRWEATHER	319
23.	THOMAS EDWARD SCOTT	302
24.	FREDERICK JOHN HORTH	279
25.	MARK HARTLAND THOMAS	247
26.	DONALD HANKS MCMORRAN	208
27.	WILLIAM FRASER GRANGER	207
28.	ALEXANDER THOMSON SCOTT	176
29.	DIGBY LEWIS SOLOMON	168
30.	GEORGE GORDON MACFARLANE	164
31.	EDWARD JOHN WILLIAMS	154
32.	HOWARD LESLIE VICARS LOBB	126

2,490 Voting Papers were received, of which 11 were invalid.

Associate Members of Council

Elected		*Votes*
1.	DONALD EVELYN EDWARD GIBSON	1,551
2.	WILLIAM GRAHAM HOLFORD	1,403
3.	RALPH SYDNEY TUBBS	1,090
4.	JOSEPH STANLEY ALLEN	878
5.	COLIN PENN	839
Not Elected		*Votes*
6.	AMYAS DOUGLAS CONNELL	719
7.	HENRY BRADDOCK	697
8.	ROBERT HOGG MATTHEW	677
9.	ANDREW RANKINE	605
10.	ARTHUR LING	476
11.	CECIL GEORGE KEMP	471
12.	HERBERT JAMES COOK	420
13.	DENIS POULTON	393
14.	ARTHUR CALVELEY COTTON	325
15.	BRIAN HADWEN PEAKE	253

2,490 Voting Papers were received, of which 9 were invalid.

Licentiate Member of Council

Elected		*Votes*
1.	BERNARD HUGH COX	762
Not Elected		
2.	JOHN WALTER MACKENZIE DUDDING ..	603
3.	HERBERT GEORGE KEMP	593

2,490 Voting Papers were received, of which 6 were invalid.

Representatives of Allied Societies in the United Kingdom or the Irish Free State

(1) *Six Representatives from the Northern Province of England :*
MR. ROBERT NORMAN MACKELLAR (Northern Architectural Association).
MR. HENRY THOMAS SEWARD (Manchester Society of Architects)
MR. THOMAS MACKELVIE ALEXANDER (Liverpool Architectural Society)
MR. CHARLES OLIVER (York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society)
MR. ROBERT ANDREW EASDALE (West Yorkshire Society of Architects)
MR. STEPHEN WELSH (Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors)

(2) *Five Representatives from the Midland Province of England :*
MR. CYRIL FREDERICK MARTIN (Birmingham and Five Counties Architectural Association)
MR. JAMES OSBERT THOMPSON (Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects)
MR. HENRY FRANCIS TRAYLEN (Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire Association of Architects)
MR. HENRY HARDWICK DAWSON (Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln Architectural Society)
MR. LEONARD GORDON HANNAFORD (East Anglian Society of Architects)

(3) *Six Representatives from the Southern Province of England :*
MR. PHILIP TILDEN (Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society)
MR. JOHN RALPH EDWARDS (Wessex Society of Architects)
MR. JOHN THOMAS SAUNDERS (Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association)
MR. ANTOINE ENGLEBERT GEENS (Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association)
MR. HAROLD AYSHFORD (Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects)
MR. JOHN LEOPOLD DENMAN (South-Eastern Society of Architects)

(4) *Four Representatives of Allied Societies in Scotland : nominated by the Council of the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland :*
MR. LOCKHART WHITEFORD HUTSON (Hamilton and London)
MR. JOHN ROSS MCKAY (Edinburgh)
MR. ALEXANDER GEORGE ROBERTSON MACKENZIE (Aberdeen)
MR. ALEXANDER NISBET MALCOLM (Stirling)

(5) *One Representative of Allied Societies in Wales : nominated by the Council of the South Wales Institute of Architects:*
MR. ERNEST EDMUND MORGAN (Swansea)

(6) *Two Representatives of Allied Societies in Ireland :*
MR. VINCENT KELLY (Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland)
One Representative to be nominated by the Council of the Royal Society of Ulster Architects

Representatives of Allied Societies in the British Dominions Overseas :

To be nominated by the Councils of each of the following :
The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada
The Royal Australian Institute of Architects
The New Zealand Institute of Architects
The Institute of South African Architects
The Indian Institute of Architects

Representative of the Architectural Association (London)

MR. ALEXANDER FREDERICK BERENBRUCK ANDERSON

Representative of the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants

(now the Association of Building Technicians)
MR. VIVIAN LESLIE NASH

Chairman of the Board of Architectural Education

MR. BASIL MARTIN SULLIVAN

Chairman of the R.I.B.A. Registration Committee

MR. DARCY BRADDELL

Chairman of the R.I.B.A. Allied Societies' Conference

MR. ARTHUR LEONARD ROBERTS (Winchester)

Honorary Auditors

MR. ERNEST BUDGE GLANFIELD (unopposed)
MR. GEOFFREY RONALD GILBERTSON TOPHAM (unopposed)

ERNEST G. ALLEN, *Chairman*
HENRY L. KELLY
HAROLD E. MOSS
G. A. COOMBE
E. W. BANFIELD
CECIL H. PERKINS
N. F. CACHEMAILLE DAY
FRANK WOODWARD
G. B. BRIDGMAN
Scrutineers :

22 June 1944.

WAR DAMAGED PRE-1914 HOUSES

It will be recalled that the Treasury Direction of October 25 1943, which empowers the War Damage Commission to make a cost of works payment in respect of war-damaged houses built after 31 March 1914, even though totally destroyed, applies also to houses built before 31 March 1914, where the Commission is satisfied that immediately before the war damage the structure was practically as sound as at the date of building, and that the design, layout and amenities of the houses were reasonably equal to those of similar houses built since 1914.

Recently the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute invited from the Commission a statement explaining how it proposed to interpret the words " and that the design, layout and amenities of the house were reasonably equal to those of similar houses built since 1914." In reply to this inquiry, the Commission has stated that, while anxious to take the public into its confidence as far as possible on matters affecting its procedure, it has come to the conclusion that difficulties involved in publication would in this case outweigh the advantages. So many factors other than structural condition (for example, layout, services, and amenities of all sorts) have to be taken into consideration that it would be unwise, and often unfair, to lay down hard and fast rules applicable throughout the country.

The reply went on to suggest that owners of pre-1914 houses who object to the classification of " total loss," and claim the benefit of the Treasury Direction, should support their claim by supplying information as to the approximate date when the property was built, plans if available, and, or a full description of the property, together with any particulars (including date and cost) of any substantial works of reconstruction or improvement which have been carried out. If plans are not available, a rough sketch showing the accommodation and layout will be helpful.

EXHIBITION OF CONTEMPORARY BRITISH ARCHITECTURE

Architects intending to submit works for this Exhibition are reminded that applications for entry forms and labels should be made to the Acting Secretary, R.I.B.A., before the end of August.

Full particulars of the Exhibition were published in the April JOURNAL.

THE WAR DAMAGE ACT AND ARCHITECTS

By SIR MALCOLM TRUSTRAM EVE, K.C.

Chairman of the War Damage Commission

A paper read at the Royal Institute on Tuesday, June 27. The President, Mr. Percy Thomas [*F.*] in the chair

I should like to preface my remarks to you this evening with an expression of gratitude to the President and Council of the Institute for giving me this opportunity of speaking to you. The idea originated with the President some months ago, and, I need hardly say, was gladly accepted by myself. It is a little unfortunate that the necessity of cutting down travel to the lowest limits has prevented an attendance of the size which the President envisaged, but I am happy to think that arrangements have been made for a full report of the proceedings this evening to appear in your *Journal*.

I am personally extremely pleased to have been given this opportunity of meeting the Institute. The link between your work as architects and ours as a Commission is necessarily a close one, and I very gladly record that the co-operation which your Institute has been good enough to give us has been close also. I should like to express our very warm appreciation of the great help that has been given to us by your Acting Secretary, Mr. Spragg. One-third of our Deputy Commissioners, who, I assure you, are rendering a public service very much valued by the Commission, are fellow members of yours. This leads me to a particular mention of Mr. Howitt, a member of your Council. He was one of the three representatives of our Deputy Commissioners who spent many laborious weeks with the Committee which hammered out the new procedure with which I propose to deal this evening, and which is recorded in the pamphlet of which you have all been given a copy. You will, knowing Mr. Howitt, be no more surprised than I that the Commission found his knowledge and advice to be of inestimable value. There is one last point that I should like to mention on this subject. In the carrying out of our work our technical staff must play an increasingly important part, and you may, I think, be interested to know that of our professionally qualified staff, both architects and surveyors, 61 per cent., or nearly two out of every three, are members of your Institute. I hope that that fact will bring to you as much assurance as it brings to me comfort.

I am speaking to-day to the title of "The War Damage Act and Architects," and I am going to take as my brief our new pamphlet, ROD 1, to which I have already referred. I ought to assure you at once that there is no sinister significance in its name. "ROD" means nothing worse than "Repair of Damage." It is designed as an instrument of measure, not of punishment! There was, in fact, a little friendly competition in the office for the privilege of naming this child. My own modest contribution of COW (Cost of Works) was rejected with scorn, as the connection with milking was too obvious.

Before I say a few words about our new procedure in ROD 1, I think it might be helpful to glance back for a moment to certain salient facts in the Commission's short past history.

The Commission came into existence in the spring of 1941. At that time there were well over two million buildings in this country which had suffered varying degrees of war damage. Our first duty was to devise an organisation and collect a staff capable of dealing not only with this mountain of arrears, but also with the work of assessing and paying for the additional damage which the enemy would continue to inflict. The initial task was thus a heavy one. The position was complicated by the circumstances façing the building industry. Meeting unparalleled difficulties with regard to labour, materials, and conditions of work, it was called upon to do essential repairs to war-damaged houses and factories with speed, and at the same time to carry out the heavy programme of new building made necessary by the Government's war plans. The Commission was left with no option, if it was to get on with the work which it was appointed to do, but to fit its policy to the conditions as it found them.

Three Rules

The nearer our procedure can approach to that of a normal building contract, the easier it is for all concerned. Something, therefore, nearer an ideal system of administration would, I suggest, have involved the application of the following three rules:

1. To inspect war damage *before* it was repaired, and to agree with claimants before the works were done the *extent* of the repairs to be paid for by the Commission.
2. To agree, whenever possible, *before* the works were executed, what the *cost* of the works payable by the Commission should be, and to provide a procedure for approval of tenders and competitive estimates.
3. To publish to claimants, their professional advisers, and builders, the financial basis upon which the Commission would pay for war damage repairs *where the system of cost plus was inevitable.*

Not one of these rules has, in fact, been entirely practicable until the present time. In the first place, the Commission has not, and could not have got, the staff necessary to prepare or to check specifications or estimates in advance of the work, and at the same time pay many thousands of claims each week. The inevitable result has been that for three years or so we have seldom come into the picture until after the repairs have been carried out and it is time for payment to be made. Circumstances also forced the building industry, as well as the Government and everyone else, to depart from the methods of contracting usual in peace-time. No longer was there competition in the ordinary sense of the word, and use became general of the system known as "cost plus," which I need not describe to you. Also, the formulation of any rigid yardstick of prices or charges was for a time equally impracticable. There was, in fact, no unanimity in the industry as to the proper charges, and working conditions were constantly changing. The Commission, therefore, had to feel its way cautiously, and, while using certain scales of remuneration well known in the industry as a general guide, slowly to work out their application in those abnormal conditions. Considering all the difficulties, I claim that by and large the decisions of the Commission have generally been accepted as fair, but, while this may be claimed, it must be admitted that there were serious disadvantages—sometimes to the claimant, sometimes to the builder, sometimes to the Commission—and we have been anxious to devise and be ready with remedies as soon as was reasonably practicable.

It is with that background that the pamphlet which you have in front of you, called ROD 1, was issued. If I may put it in a sentence, this pamphlet is our attempt to apply to the practice of the War Damage Commission, to the greatest extent possible, the three rules which I have mentioned. I want you to bear in mind one very important factor, namely, that while the Commission has one of the functions of the building owner, namely, to pay the bill, it has not got the other functions of the building owner, namely, the right to say what the works should be, the right to choose the architect, the right to choose the quantity surveyor, and the right to choose the builder. Therefore, to fit

in our procedure as nearly as possible to the procedure which you all know is not an easy task, but this is our attempt to perform that task.

I should like to say at the outset how extremely grateful all of us in the Commission are for the assistance that we have obtained from this Institute, from the Chartered Surveyors' Institution, from the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute, and from the National Federation of Building Trades Employers. We could not have done this without that help. We have done it with that help.

Taking the three rules that I have mentioned, I should like to indicate how we have tried to meet them in this pamphlet.

Rule 1: Inspection before Repair

I said that the first rule was: "To inspect war damage *before* it was repaired, and to agree with claimants before the works were done the *extent* of the repairs to be paid for by the Commission." I think we have now met that completely. In paragraph 8, on page 3, we say:

"It is very important that claimants should reach prior agreement with the Commission on the matters referred to in paragraphs 5, 6 and 7, whatever the amount involved, and on those referred to in paragraphs 14 to 19 if the cost of the works will be £250 or more. *Failure to do so may result not only in delay in settling the claim, but in loss to the claimant for the reasons given in paragraph 4.*"

Paragraphs 5, 6, and 7 read:

5. "The Commission is concerned only with the repair of *war damage*. If a claimant, his professional adviser, or his builder, is in doubt whether a particular item of work is necessitated by war damage, reference should be made to the Commission's Regional Office *before* the works are undertaken as war damage repairs."

6. "The Commission has no power to pay for the repair of war-damaged 'goods.' It is only concerned with war damage to 'land' as defined in Section 103 of the War Damage Act. The distinction between 'land' and 'goods' is discussed in paragraphs 1-10 of the first series of Practice Notes issued by the Commission, to which reference should be made if any difficulty is felt as to the construction of Section 103. Broadly speaking, 'land' for the purpose of the War Damage Act includes land and buildings erected thereon and rateable plant and machinery. If there is any doubt whether the damage is to 'land' or 'goods,' the question should be referred to the Commission's Regional Office, *before* the works are commenced."

7. "Where a claimant proposes to make good war damage by works which include alterations or additions, he is strongly advised, unless the alterations or additions are of a minor character and will not be likely to increase the cost of the making good, to consult the Regional Office *before* the works are commenced, in order that (*a*) it may be established that the proposed works constitute alterations or additions for which the Commission is authorised to pay as part of a cost of works payment, and (*b*) the 'permissible amount' (*see* paragraph 3 above) may be estimated."

Paragraph 15, which deals with works costing more than £250, says:

"In order that the Commission may be in a position to discuss with the claimant the most suitable terms of agreement for the necessary works, sufficient particulars (including, if prepared, a specification or bills of quantities) of all the works necessary to make good the war damage, or, where less than complete reinstatement is proposed, particulars of the works which are to be carried out, should be supplied, together with a statement showing *in what respects, if any, the work includes maintenance or other repairs not attributable to war damage or alterations or additions to the property.*

These particulars should be sent to the Regional Office with a request for approval of the proposed works for making good war damage."

Therefore, in the case of works costing more than £250, we suggest obtaining prior approval by sending in, in the normal way, the specification or the bill of quantities, so that the matter can be discussed and agreed before the works are begun.

With regard to works costing any amount, we offer in paragraphs 5, 6, and 7 to answer, before the execution of the work, the questions: Is it war damage? Is it land or goods? Are there alterations or additions, and, if so, what is the effect of that on the war damage payment?

Before passing to the second rule, I should like to say one further word about alterations and additions. The subject is a complicated one in the Act, but there is nothing in the War Damage Act, as some people seem to think there is, forbidding alterations and additions being carried out in the course of making good war damage. The Commission wants to help as much as it can to see that proper alterations and proper additions are made where required, but the Commission is authorised to pay only for the cost of identical reinstatement. I think you will agree that it is a perfectly fair provision in the Act that the owner can recover only the cost of reinstating the property to what it was before, but that does not mean, as some people seem to think, that he is obliged only to do that. It is only a money provision and we do invite all of you who are concerned with such cases to come along with your proposals and discuss them ahead of the works, so that we can tell you how much we can pay, and whether the alterations and additions are all right. I use the words "all right" because there is a limit to what can genuinely be called alterations and additions. I am not going to lay down, and I think it would be very dangerous to lay down in general terms where that limit is, but obviously if you put up an entirely different building, of quite a different type and size, you cannot expect us to say that you are making good war damage with alterations and additions. Where the limit is will depend on the facts of the case, and that is another reason why we suggest that it is better to come before the event rather than after it.

Rule 2: Agreement of Cost before Execution of Works

I suggest that we have now met Rule 1, and I will now turn to Rule 2, which was: "To agree, whenever possible, *before* the works were executed, what the *cost* of the works payable by the Commission should be, and to provide a procedure for approval of tenders and competitive estimates." In that connection I ask you to look at Section II of the pamphlet, which starts with paragraph 13, as follows:

"At present the Commission cannot undertake to give *prior* approval to specifications or estimates for works costing less than £250. The Commission is, of course, not averse from lump sum contracts for works costing below £250, but it will require to be satisfied that the price is reasonable before the claim is met. Until further notice, it will be prepared to accept accounts presented in accordance with paragraphs 20 to 35 below as representing the most convenient manner of charging for this kind of work."

The reference to paragraphs 20 to 35 means "Cost plus." We have got to draw the line somewhere. It is publicly known that we have got over three million customers, and quite clearly we have not at the present moment a staff capable of dealing with tenders or specifications in every case, however small, before the works are done. We therefore have to fix some limit, and we have succeeded, with a little difficulty, in getting down to £250. That is the present limit. We may find that we can alter it later on, but at the present moment that is the limit beyond which it would not be fair to the public to say that we can go. I suggest anyhow, that the great majority of cases below this limit will continue, for the present, to be dealt with on prime cost plus a percentage. If there is an estimate or a tender, under that figure of £250, naturally we shall not refuse to receive it, but we shall have to deal with it, as now, after the event.

In the case of works costing more than £250, we set out in paragraph 14 three of the commonest forms of contract with which we have to deal, and we say in that paragraph:

"Works for the repair of war damage will ordinarily be executed upon the basis of:

(*a*) a lump sum price—ascertained with or without drawings, by reference to specification with or without bills of quantities, or to builder's specification and estimate—in all cases determined as a result of tenders; or

(*b*) prime cost plus a fixed fee; or

(*c*) prime cost plus a percentage.

The Commission desires to encourage the use of (*a*). The use of (*b*) is preferred to (*c*).

The Commission recognises that there will be cases where some other basis, such as a schedule of prices, may be employed.

As mentioned in paragraph 8 above, claimants, or those acting for them, would be well advised where the works are likely to cost more than £250, to consult the Commission, before the works are executed, upon the work to be done and the price to be paid."

In paragraph 16 the procedure is set out for cases which we call for short " lump sum cases," in paragraph 17 the procedure for prime cost plus fixed fee cases is set out, and in paragraph 18 the procedure for prime cost plus percentage cases is set out. I will not weary you by reading those three paragraphs in detail, but you will see that, broadly speaking, in paragraph 16 we have attempted fairly closely, I think, to follow the procedure you are accustomed to, except that you have to fit in the awkward matter of coming to us, and we have tried to find the time when it is most convenient in the procedure for you to come to the Commission and ask : " Is this all right ? " We hope that we shall be able to say " Yes," and, at any rate, if we have to say " No," we shall say it before it is too late.

With regard to paragraph 17, we have been asked to provide a procedure for the method of charging which is known as " prime cost plus fixed fee." I should like to take you through that, because the method is not such a common one, but some people like it and have asked us to provide for it in preference to the ordinary straightforward " cost plus." Paragraph 17 says :

" (*a*) The claimant's professional adviser or builder should prepare a specification of all the work to be done and make :
(i) an estimate of the prime cost (*see* paragraphs 28 to 34) of the builder's general work included in such specification, and
(ii) an estimate of all work to be carried out by nominated sub-contractors.
The expression ' builder's general work ' covers all work normally within the province of a builder, including labour and materials, plant, consumable stores and services, haulage, and works sub-traded, but excludes work sub-contracted.

(*b*) The specification and estimates should then be submitted to the Commission.

(*c*) If the Commission is satisfied with them, an agreement may be entered into between the claimant and his builder for the work to be done on the following terms on which the Commission will pay :
(i) in respect of the builder's general work, the prime cost, plus a fixed fee calculated by applying to the amount of the estimate of builder's general work (taking into account any adjustment under paragraphs 9 and 26) the appropriate percentage under Section V (A)."

I will repeat that in other words. The prime cost in that sentence means the ascertained prime cost after the event. In order to arrive at the fixed fee, you take the estimate of the prime cost arrived at before the event, and apply to it the scale which you will find set out at the bottom of page 9, under the column headed " Percentage Addition." I ask your particular attention to the fact that, if that method is adopted, the percentage on all the work other than the sub-contract work is the percentage in V(A), and is not the lower percentage that you will find under V(B) and V(C), on page 10, which is normally provided for sub-traded work and analogous sub-trades. We feel that this method is well worth a trial, and we have offered that larger percentage in these cases because we feel that the added inducement given to the building contractor may very well result in a smaller total bill. The essence of this scheme is that if building contractors adopt that system they can have the V(A) percentage for the sub-traded and the analogous sub-traded work.

Paragraph 18, which deals with prime cost plus percentage cases, says :

" Before entering into an agreement for works to be carried out on a prime cost plus percentage basis, the claimant, his professional adviser or builder should obtain the Commission's concurrence that this is the appropriate basis of agreement for the particular work. The Commission will in such cases accept a claim for the full cost of the work ascertained in accordance with Sections III, IV and V, provided that the cost (*a*) is reasonable, and (*b*) does not exceed the ' permissible amount.' "

My second rule is not satisfied in cases costing up to £250, for the reasons I have given, but it is, I claim, completely satisfied for all cases above £250, and it is satisfied for all the more normal methods of contracting.

Rule 3. Publication of the financial basis of W.D. Payments

The third rule was : " To publish to claimants, their professional advisers and builders, the financial basis upon which the Commission would pay for war damage repairs *where the system of cost plus was inevitable.*" That you will find set out in detail in Sections III, IV, and V. I would stress that the heading of Section IV is " Definition of Prime Cost." It is perhaps rash to claim too much, but this is intended as a definition, and it is intended to be all-embracing. It is, moreover, intended that only those items which can be found within it are to be charged at prime cost and that the rest are to be in the " plus."

With regard to " Materials," on page 8, you will see that the invoice cost of materials is taken as the basis, and that we divide materials into three classes, namely, materials not supplied from the builder's stock, materials supplied from the builder's stock, and materials worked on in builder's workshops. Then there is a statement of what plant, consumable stores, and services is to be dealt with in prime cost, and you will see a great deal of detail set out there. I should like to say a word about (h) in paragraph 30 : " Fees, charges and royalties properly incurred by reason of the work and normally paid by the builder." It might be thought from that wording that many things came under it, but, so far as I know at the moment (and I should be very grateful for advice about this), the district surveyor's fees in London, under the London Building Act, are almost the only thing of general importance coming under this sub-paragraph. There may be others, however, and the emphasis is on the words " normally paid by the builder." Some ingenious person suggested to me this morning that the language was wide enough to include quantity surveyors' fees, and if it be necessary to contradict that suggestion, I do so now.

With regard to " Haulage," which is referred to in paragraph 31, that is dealt with on the basis that transportation is provided by the builder.

Then we come to the difficult questions of sub-trades and sub-contracts. We have given some definition of sub-contracts by relating them to nominated sub-contractors. I am sure you will know without exact definition the sort of thing that is included in sub-contracts. I think the best way I can explain it is to say that if it is not a sub-contractor, it is a sub-trader, because we were unable to find an exact definition of sub-trading. In that connection I would draw your attention to paragraph 12 on page 4, which says :

" In deciding whether sub-contracting or sub-trading is reasonable, the Commission will have regard to the practice prevailing in the district."

If you had heard as much as we have about the different practices, you would agree with me that that was the only sentence that could go in.

Paragraph 34 is important. It has been put in for convenience, at the request and with the agreement of everybody concerned. Rather than having complicated questions of insurance in the prime cost, it has been agreed that, with one small exception, they should all be in the percentage plus. All the percentages that you will see in Section V have been agreed on the basis that they include *all* insurances except the one mentioned in paragraph 34, note (i), the extra premium for demolition work. Apart from that one case, all insurances (and we have set out the more common of them in note (ii) of paragraph 34) are included in the agreed percentages. So much for the definition of prime cost.

Then we come to the percentages. Each of the percentages in Section V, A, B, C, and D, is applicable to the work included in the sub-heading, and not to the total bill. For instance, if the builder's direct work is under £100, the 25 per cent. applies even if there is other work under B, C, and D. The scale there looks nice and short and simple now, but it was not at one time. It has now been agreed. In B we deal with the difficult question of sub-trades. We have suffered to some extent (I do not want to exaggerate this) from the " roll top desk " contractor in our war damage work ; we have found a good deal of sub-contracting

and sub-trading, both hidden and open, going on, which was obviously far too large. The way we have dealt with that is to provide in B at the top of page 10 :

> " (i) Where the aggregate amount of the sub-trader's accounts (exclusive of ' analogous sub-trades ') as assessed does not exceed one-third of the total prime cost of the builder's direct work plus the amount of the sub-trades and the analogous sub-trades (but *not* sub-contracts),"

and then certain percentages are set out, varying, as you will see, from 15 to 3½, according to the size of the sub-traded job.

Sub-paragraph (ii) says :

" Where the aggregate amount exceeds one-third, the above scale applies up to that limit, and on any excess over one-third "

the percentages are 5 and 2½. That was the suggestion that was made to us, and we thought it was a very good way of dealing with the problem. It is agreed on the basis that one-third is broadly a fair maximum to take for genuine sub-trading.

Then we come to analogous sub-trades, as they are called here. It is a phrase which may not be so well known as the others, and I would ask you to look back at the footnote on page 8, which says :

" The use or hire of the items of plant specified in (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of paragraph 30, fees, charges and royalties (see (*h*) of paragraph 30) and haulage (*see* paragraph 31) are referred to in the pamphlet as ' analogous sub-trades.' "

On the works which are starred and to which that note refers, the builder, that is, the main contractor, is entitled to a percentage for his remuneration on the work done, and he will be given the same scale as for sub-trades, but in this case without any maximum of one-third, because, as you see, the fee comes under B (i) and not B (ii). Lastly, on the sub-contracted work the percentages vary from 5 down, in large cases, to 2½.

That is my answer to the third rule, that we have with assistance (and I do want to stress the great assistance that we have had from the outside world) produced a definition of prime cost and an agreed scale of percentages to apply to that cost.

I should like to add a word about the next section, to which I think you will attach particular importance, and which deals with instalment payments. Paragraph 38 says :

" Instalment payments will be made on request in accordance with the following rules :

A. Rules for all applications for an instalment payment—

> (i) No application will be considered unless the part of the work certified as having been done for the repair of war damage amounts to £200 or more.
>
> (ii) Applications for instalment payments in respect of repairs carried out under the same contract will not be accepted more frequently than once a month, unless the Commission considers that exceptional circumstances warrant special treatment.
>
> (iii) Applications must be supported by a certificate, in the form (C.2.P.) set out in Section VIII, signed by a registered architect, or quantity surveyor, or other person of similar knowledge or experience, acting on behalf of the claimant, *or* by the builder and counter-signed by the claimant."

In other words, if there is a properly qualified professional man employed, his signature alone is all that will be required. If there is no such a man employed, we shall require not only the signature of the builder, but also the signature of the claimant.

> " (iv) When the aggregate of the instalments paid for works under any one contract has reached the maximum permitted under these rules, no more instalment payments can be made, but the final payment will be made on receipt of a formal claim for the full cost of the works, a certificate on form C.2.A.B. for the full amount, and the necessary supporting vouchers."

In other words, the last portion of the work is to be dealt with as a final claim in the ordinary way.

The Rules applicable where the Commission has given previous approval are quite different from those which are applicable where the Commission has not given previous approval. We can be very much easier in our procedure if we have come into the picture before the works are started and know what is going on. You will see that under B we say :

" If in addition to approving the specification the Commission has agreed a lump sum price for the works, *or* the permissible amount for the repair of war damage, *or* an estimate upon which a fixed fee has been calculated, *or* if the Commission has made an estimate of the probable cost of the works in the agreed specification, instalment payments may be made as follows :

> " (*a*) On a form C.2.P. signed by a person qualified under Rule A (iii) above, 90 per cent. of the amount certified (but so that the aggregate of the instalments paid does not exceed 90 per cent. of the lump sum price, permissible amount or estimate, as the case may be), unless the Commission considers inspection of the works necessary. If such an inspection is considered necessary, the full 90 per cent. will be paid unless the Commission considers that some lesser amount is the most that can be paid with safety."

I can assure you that the " ifs " and " buts " in that paragraph are necessary, and we have done our best to cut them down to the barest minimum.

> " (*b*) On a form C.2.P. signed by the builder and countersigned by the claimant, 90 per cent. of the amount certified (but so that the aggregate of the instalments paid does not exceed 75 per cent. of the lump sum price, permissible amount or estimate, as the case may be), unless the Commission considers inspection of the works necessary."

If we have not given approval beforehand, the Rules are as follows :

> " (i) No instalment payment will be made unless the form C.2.P. is supported by the same documents as would be required to support a fully-documented claim.
>
> (ii) No single instalment will exceed 60 per cent. of the amount certified unless the works have been inspected or the Commission is otherwise satisfied that a higher percentage (not exceeding 75 per cent.) may be safely paid."

I think I can fairly sum that up by saying that *if* we are brought into the picture, as we suggest and hope, before the works are started, we can, with very minor exceptions, adopt the normal procedure of paying instalments up to 90 per cent., provided that there is a qualified man certifying the job. If, on the other hand, we do not come into the picture before the works are started, I am afraid our experience is such that we cannot go above the figures mentioned above.

The Form of Certificate

In the few minutes that are left to me I should like to refer to the form of certificate which, if you are going to do war damage work, you will have to use in future. I hope I am not out of order in saying that this certificate has been agreed by the Institute. It was submitted to the Institute and many suggestions were made, which are included here. If you will look at the Notes at the bottom of page 11, you will see that the first one says :

" Before a certificate in this form is given by a builder or professional adviser, reference should be made to the pamphlet on ' Cost of Works ' (Form Rod 1)."

I want to stress this. Nobody can honestly sign this certificate without having read ROD 1.

Note 2 says :

" The builder should fill in Part I of the certificate, and if no professional adviser has been employed, should also fill in Part II. The professional adviser should fill in Parts II and III."

Turning to Part I, you will see from the Note at the top of page 12 that there are different paragraphs applicable to the different types of contract. Paragraph 4 is for lump sum cases, paragraph 5 is for prime cost plus fixed fee cases, and paragraph 6 is for prime cost plus percentage cases. If you look at paragraph 6 you will see that the builder is expected to set out a summary. First, there is the builder's direct work, showing the labour, the materials, and the plant, consumable stores and services, and then there is the percentage applicable to that. Then there are the sub-trades, with their percentage, the analogous sub-trades, with their percentage, and the sub-contracts, with their percentage, and then you will see that paragraph 6 continues :

" All the items above have been correctly apportioned under their respective headings and no item chargeable against the builder by a sub-trader or sub-contractor has been included under items A and C of the preceding summary of the cost of the works."

That is deliberately put in so that we can know about sub-trading and sub-contracting, and not have it hidden up.

Parts II and III are the parts which concern you as professional advisers. Paragraphs 8 and 9 are alternatives. Paragraph 8 is :

"I certify that the property has been partly/wholly made good in the form in which it existed immediately before the occurrence of the war damage without any substantial alterations or additions other than alterations or additions to which the Commission has given approval."

Paragraph 9 is :

"I certify that the attached statement, *which I have signed*, specifies the alterations or additions which have been made to the property in the execution of the works for making good the war damage together with :—

(*a*) short particulars showing in what respects the form of the property as it now stands differs from the form of the property as it was before the war damage occurred, and

(*b*) particulars showing the cost of such alterations or additions."

I do not think I need go through Part III. It is very similar to the form that you have been accustomed to using for the Commission up to now.

Lastly, there is the certificate for instalment payments. I do not think there is anything difficult about it. In paragraph 3 the phrase "the value of the work" is used ; that is intended to have the meaning which you are used to, and it includes materials on the site. I do not think I need say any more about this certificate, except to remind you that if a professional adviser with proper qualifications, including, of course, being a member of this Institute, signs this document, he signs it alone, and no other signature is required.

I have given you a short summary of this pamphlet, and I hope that the members of this Institute will feel that we have now got sufficiently near to the procedure to which you are accustomed for it to be useful to you.

When I was considering what I should say to you this evening, the Office Biblical authority (we have experts on all subjects) drew my attention to these words from the Prophet Isaiah : "And they shall build the old wastes, they shall raise up the former desolations, and they shall repair the waste cities." Those words are a reminder, I think, that the Scriptures are not without their stories of war damage. They are a reminder also of the great task which you and we, and many of the people of this country are facing. For our part, I do not think I can express our hope and belief better than in the words which I used at a Press conference, which were as follows : "Many leading professional men and many leaders of the building industry have worked hard and long, in conjunction with our officers, to frame this new procedure. If everyone—claimant, architect, surveyor, builder, and the Commission—tries as hard to make it work well in practice, I am confident that it will be a real contribution to the restoration of war damage."

QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION

MR. MICHAEL WATERHOUSE proposed the vote of thanks and invited questions.

MR. T. C. HOWITT [*F.*] : I am very pleased to have the honour of seconding the vote of thanks to Sir Malcolm for his address to us this evening. I think we are, as architects, very fortunate indeed in that, within twenty-four hours of the publication of ROD 1, Sir Malcolm has come to explain to us the details in that pamphlet. The War Damage Act seems complicated to the layman, and I think that the architect, the engineer, and the surveyor also find it complicated, though we struggle with it and eventually succeed in carrying out our work under it, but, when Sir Malcolm describes to us with such ease and efficiency the details of the Act and the procedure to be adopted under it, we realise that it should not be difficult to get all war damage claims settled.

There are two particularly salient points, I think, in this pamphlet. First, it seems somewhat of a miracle that, after forty or fifty years, it has been possible to define what prime cost is to suit the whole of the counties of England and Wales. It is a miracle that the officers of the Commission have been able to frame such a definition, but it is an even greater miracle that architects, builders, and others concerned should agree with it.

Secondly, there has been a frontal attack from all angles on the question of "cost plus," and an effort has been made to bring contracts within the ordinary methods to which architects were accustomed before the war. We all know the troubles of building contracts, and it is far better to get over them at an early stage and settle all the details of the specifications, and so on, so that when we come to the final certificate there is no trouble. The system of cost plus a fixed fee is, to my mind, a great advantage. If a contractor can arrange to do a certain job of work at a fixed fee of, say, £1,200, if he can do the work in ten weeks instead of 12 weeks, he turns the money over more quickly and his profits are increased by another 20 per cent. I am afraid there will still be a number of cases of work done on the ordinary "cost plus" method, but I hope that they will be reduced to the greatest possible extent.

MR. T. P. BENNETT [*F.*] : There are four points I should like to raise which mainly affect architects.

The first one deals with party wall awards, which the War Damage Commission at present refuse to pay. I think most architects are of the opinion that, as they arise entirely from war damage, they ought to be a legitimate charge on a war damage claim, as they are on any other scale of fees. Could Sir Malcolm consider that ?

Secondly, in the case of war damage to properties owned by companies, it is almost, if not entirely essential that an architect should make a report on the damage as soon as it had occurred, but at present the War Damage Commission refuse to pay the fee for that report.

With regard to the old procedure, in many cases in the past we have been driven to use the Ministry of Home Security Contract, but the War Damage Commission refuse to accept that as a reasonable contract, and on many occasions we have had to try to arrive at an analogous account on some imaginary contract of prime cost, not for war damage, under which the work unfortunately has been already carried out. I should like to suggest that, where the Ministry of Home Security contract has been used, the War Damage Commission should accept it as a reasonable basis of contract.

Finally, in dealing with accounts, an enormous amount of time is wasted on very small adjustments of money. It has been my privilege to see a very long list of adjustments agreed by the War Damage Commission, and over a long list of items, many of which had taken months to negotiate, the differences finally agreed were reductions of such amounts as £2 10s., £7 5s., £4 15s., and so forth. The cost of those small adjustments to the Commission and the architects and surveyors concerned is out of all proportion to the savings effected, and I should like to ask Sir Malcolm whether they could not be treated in a different manner.

SIR MALCOLM TRUSTRAM EVE : With regard to party wall awards, I would first point out that the Commission administers an Act of Parliament, and can only pay what the Act of Parliament says it may pay. I have no doubt whatever that party wall awards do not fall within the permissible payments. I would add, however, that there are other classes of case falling within the same category. There are many expenses to which a building owner is put in rebuilding his property which are not repayable by the Commission. For example, a building owner cannot get a planning consent without some expense, he cannot get a licence from the Ministry of Works without some expense, and if I were to look at my office records, I could tell you of a large number of expenses to which a building owner is put, and which are not repayable by the Commission. Party wall awards are one example. Where would you have us stop ? Are we to pay the costs of a dispute taken to arbitration ? Are we to pay the solicitor's costs ? Or are we to pay only the architect's costs, in which case other people would complain ? The official answer to the question can only be that the Act clearly does not provide that party wall awards are part of the proper cost that the Commission can pay.

With regard to the second point raised, the case of an architect reporting on the damage as soon as it has occurred, that is not a matter, as Mr. Bennett has pointed out, for which the Commission pays a fee, for this reason, that there is no need immediately after the damage for any such report to be made to the Commission. All we require is Form C.1, and I do not think it should require a chartered architect

to fill up that form. If we did require inspection of the damage and a report on it to be made and sent to us, that would be a different matter. If the owner requires it, it is a thing for which he must pay.

With regard to the Commission acknowledging the Ministry of Home Security contract, I was not sure whether Mr. Bennett meant for the future or for retrospective cases.

MR. BENNETT : For retrospective cases only.

SIR MALCOLM TRUSTRAM EVE : I thought you meant that. I am very glad that this question has been raised. It has been fully discussed with those with whom we discussed the pamphlet, and I think I may say it was agreed by all that a big change of this sort in procedure could be put into operation only for the future. We have three million customers on our books, and we could not in common fairness apply something to those whose cases happened not to be settled at the moment without looking back to every decision that we had made from the beginning in order to find out whether or not it differed from the Ministry of Home Security contract. I would go further and ask : Why that one contract ? Why not others ? Why not in every case where we have paid some figure lower or higher than that which would be paid under this document ? I hope you will think it is a fair decision that an alteration in procedure of this kind must be applied forwards and not backwards. That is the reason why we cannot take retrospective action.

With regard to small adjustments, I am entirely in agreement with the spirit of Mr. Bennett's question. I noticed, however, that the three sums he gave came to a total of £14 10s., and, whilst that may be quite a small amount on one claim, when multiplied by the total number of claims it would be a very considerable amount. Therefore, whilst I am entirely in agreement with the spirit of the question, it is quite impossible in all cases not to be thought to be meticulous, although we try not to be so. For instance, what are we to do when we find a wrong cast in arithmetic ? You would be surprised how many of you make such mistakes.

MR. C. A. V. SMITH [*F.*] : A point has occurred to me, as a result of the resumption of the blitz in the last few days, which might possibly be of interest as between the Commission and the Institute, *i.e.*, the question of work for which the architect has prepared drawings and specifications, and which has now become abandoned work owing to the building having been damaged again by enemy action. What would be the architect's position in regard to his fees for that abandoned work, when in fact he will have to prepare his drawings and specifications afresh ? Would the War Damage Commission consider accepting his previous work on an abandoned work fee basis ?

SIR MALCOLM TRUSTRAM EVE : Would you elaborate that a little ? When was the work done by the architect ? Was it a long time before the works were carried out ?

MR. C. A. V. SMITH : I am envisaging this position. A licence had recently been granted for building, but the building had not started, and therefore no claim on the War Damage Commission in respect of repairing the building had been made.

SIR MALCOLM TRUSTRAM EVE : I gather the position is this : someone has obtained a licence to do some work, and the architect has prepared his plans for that work, knowing that a licence has been granted, and recent bombing has made it abandoned work ?

MR. C. A. V. SMITH : Yes.

SIR MALCOLM TRUSTRAM EVE : In that case and in cases in which the facts are similar, the work will be treated as abandoned work. I want to make it clear that we are not prepared to treat work to be done a long time ahead, without any idea of a licence or anything of that sort, in this way, but, if a licence has been obtained and the building owner has employed an architect who has prepared plans which have been rendered useless through recent enemy action, the work will be treated as abandoned work.

MR. H. V. LOBB [*F.*] : With regard to the certificate on page 13 of the pamphlet, the first part of it is filled in by the builder, and the second part by the professional adviser where one is employed. You also mentioned the possibility of other forms of contract procedure being employed, and you referred to the schedule contract. If a schedule contract is used, would the first part of the certificate still be required by the Commission ?

SIR MALCOLM TRUSTRAM EVE : Is not that covered by paragraph 7 on page 13 ? We have provided paragraphs for the three main forms of contract, and then we have provided paragraphs for all other forms.

MR. H. V. LOBB : Yes. I had in mind that the builder would have little knowledge of the cost of the work to which he would be asked to put his signature, if the work was carried out on a schedule, it being the responsibility of the quantity surveyor, along with the architect, to determine the cost.

SIR MALCOLM TRUSTRAM EVE : It is the word " cost " that you are troubled about really ?

MR. H. V. LOBB : Yes.

MR. T. C. HOWITT : I think the builder would certainly have his day-work sheets and fortnightly returns of materials. That is how we deal with that figure.

MR. A. P. LLOYD [*F.*] : With regard to immediate first aid repairs, particularly after the recent experience in Southern England of broken windows and roof tiles, in the case of ordinary small houses, the local authorities deal with the question of making the building wind and weather tight. After the submission of the C.1 form of notification of damage, is it necessary, when submitting accounts for repairs in such cases, which have been carried out direct to the client's order, to go to the trouble of getting estimates and things like that to come within the C.2 form ?

SIR MALCOLM TRUSTRAM EVE : No, certainly not. That is one of the reasons why we do not even ask for estimates under £250. Obviously, such cases will normally be dealt with on a cost plus basis. All that will be necessary will be to give the summary required in paragraph 6 of the certificate on page 13.

MR. A. P. LLOYD : Within the last ten days I have inspected property the first aid repairs to which will, I think, exceed £250. The structure does not seem to have suffered at all, but almost every window and roof tile have been broken. It is a very large country house.

SIR MALCOLM TRUSTRAM EVE : If you are satisfied, as I presume you would be in that case, that the work must be done by the " prime cost plus " method, the case will be dealt with by that method. There is nothing in this document which forces tendering or estimates or anything of that kind on anybody. All we say is that we want to encourage it, and we gather that you as architects like it, but we realise that there will be cases where it is not apt, and in such cases the prime cost and percentage method will apply just as much to the bigger cases as to the smaller.

MR. A. P. LLOYD : With regard to the case of large firms which have their own labour and carry out the work by their own staff, there is no formal contract. The documents and vouchers and receipts from the people who supply the materials are available. Is there anything laid down in this pamphlet about the method of charging in that case ?

SIR MALCOLM TRUSTRAM EVE : I am glad that you have raised that point. This pamphlet is not intended to deal with the question of direct labour by large firms. We have, in fact, made arrangements with nearly all the big firms. Any big firms can come and discuss with us arrangements for their method of charging.

MR. A. P. LLOYD : The word " big " can have various interpretations. Some firms may think they are big, but the Commission might not agree with them, though they have their own maintenance staffs.

SIR MALCOLM TRUSTRAM EVE : If they come to us we will tell them whether we agree or not.

MR. MICHAEL WATERHOUSE [*F.*] : With regard to Part III of the certificate, which is the part to be completed and signed by the claimant's professional adviser, supposing that the professional adviser is an architect, and a quantity surveyor has rightly been employed on the job, should the quantity surveyor's fee be included in this declaration by the architect, and, if so, should it be lumped in with the architect's fee or stated separately ?

SIR MALCOLM TRUSTRAM EVE : It does not matter. Whichever is the more convenient course can be adopted, provided that it is made clear that both are being claimed.

MR. H. V. LOBB : Can you tell me what the procedure is with regard to the clerk of works' salary ?

SIR MALCOLM TRUSTRAM EVE : That is not part of the prime cost or part of the percentage, and it must be claimed as a separate item, and can conveniently be added to paragraph 4 of Part III of C.2.A.B.

The PRESIDENT, in putting the vote of thanks to Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, said : I am sure we are all very grateful to Sir Malcolm not only for coming here and giving us such an excellent address, but also for the very clear and lucid way in which he has explained the procedure set out in the pamphlet. I am in the position of never having had anything whatsoever to do with war damage, and I hope that I never shall have anything to do with it, but I feel that reading this pamphlet for ourselves and having it explained to us by Sir Malcolm are two totally different things, and that his explanation has been of the very greatest assistance to us.

The vote of thanks was accorded with acclamation.

SIR MALCOLM TRUSTRAM EVE, in reply, said : I thank you very much for coming to this meeting to hear my address, and for the way in which you have received me. The War Damage Act is a complicated one, and it is the task of the Commission to make it as easy as possible

for people to work under it. That is one of the reasons why I am so glad that at last we are able, at any rate for some of the work, to let people come in advance to our Office, before it is too late, to obtain the guidance which we hope we can give. We are supposed to know something about the Act, and it is our duty to help the public, and particularly to help the professional advisers and builders. I sincerely hope that this pamphlet will be of some use to you, and that you will understand it. Those gentlemen who, under Mr. Michael Rowe's chairmanship, spent many months in discussing this subject, took a tremendous amount of trouble about it, and if this pamphlet is of any use to you, your thanks should be given to them, because they did a great deal of very hard work. The proposals in the pamphlet have been accepted by the professions, by the builders, and by the Commission, and I am sure that, if we all try to make the procedure work rather than try to find holes in it, it will work, and will be very useful.

The meeting then terminated.

SCIENCE AND HOUSING

Discussion following the paper by Mr. Anthony Chitty [*F.*]

Sir James West, O.B.E. [*F.*]: He wondered whether those who were dealing with the subject of housing were not concentrating too much on the scientific aspect.

Had sufficient thought been given to the simple things of building, which would help towards the desirable conditions which were hoped for in the post-war days? A positive bugbear in housing was draughts through doors and windows, and he had found when visiting the United States that the Americans went much further than we did in excluding draughts; in fact, he was sure some of the things they did would not meet with approval in this country. For instance, in the case of one shipyard housing scheme which occupied many acres, there was not one window that opened in any of the habitable rooms. Ventilation, under the control of the tenant, was provided through a louvred opening behind the heating radiator, but it was important to the estate management that heat should not be wasted. Windows and doors were possibly sources of heat losses. In that connection this country could learn something from America, in that one rarely saw in any housing scheme in America, or even on any drawing showing a piece of joinery which was built in the form of a window, the omission of what was described as a "weathering strip" made of rubber or metal, non-ferrous alloys being often used, or plastics. It was a small aid to the accomplishment of a great task, *i.e.*, the saving of fuel.

He wondered whether the fact that so much interest was focussed on the scientific aspect of building might cause people to overlook some of the very simple things which could be dealt with by the architect without the aid of the scientist.

Sound insulation was a subject which might have been dealt with by the architect had there been no such person as a scientist. The lecturer, in referring to sound insulation, had not mentioned that the slamming door could be a positive bugbear in an office building, where hour after hour people were irritated by the sound of the slamming door, which was an annoyance that could be overcome very easily. He was glad to know that means, adapted from motor-car design, had been provided for reducing the annoyance to the minimum, but in modern American practice all that was done was to provide three little holes in the metal frame, into which three rubber studs fitted, and when the door slammed it pressed the studs against the frame, the trouble being overcome in that way.

Another small matter was the fixing of an ordinary wood chimney-piece into the brickwork of the fireplace. He had found that a problem until he had been shown how it should be done by a practical foreman in Lincolnshire. How many members of the architects' profession know how it should be done, and where did they look for light in that small matter?

Sir George Burt, Chairman of the Building Research Board: He thought it was true of building, and perhaps of house building in particular, that there was a most unfortunate lack of scientific knowledge and of application of that knowledge. The Building Research Station issued every month a publication called *Building Science Abstracts*. He understood that there were some 14,000 registered architects in this country, and approximately 83,000 registered builders, and there were probably about 2,000 local authorities as well as many other people who ought to be interested in the publication, but the total circulation of *Building Science Abstracts* was 600, that being, he was afraid, indicative of the lack of interest shown in scientific research generally.

Sir James West had referred to simple things, and personally he agreed that there were very many simple things which, although they were of importance, were neglected. For instance, taking the question of materials, he had forgotten how much cement had improved in the last forty years, which was about the time during which he could really remember specifications, but he had not seen any real change in the specification for the quantity of cement to be used in those forty years. That was downright waste. A very little knowledge or merely common sense should bring about a very big saving in that connection.

Again, sometimes the country was searched for a very special facing brick which often took a long time to get, and might have to be specially made. As a rule, it looked very nice, but he could not recollect a single case of a specification setting out what common bricks should be used to back it, nor could he remember a case in which it had been specified that a proper sand should be used with the mortar. The special facing bricks might be brought from two or three hundred miles away, but local sand might be used and also local bricks to back the facing bricks, and all over the country one could see how often those things did not fit and how what might have been a very fine building was entirely ruined by a white patch appearance. That was due to a lack of knowledge that such things really mattered.

The lecturer had touched on the question of over-specialisation, and personally he thought that was a real danger. Instead of the architect really planning the building, there was a tendency for a sort of alliance to be made between draughtsmen and specialists, neither of whom knew what the other was doing. The kind of thing he had in mind was that a certain type of heating might be put into a building without any account being taken of the fact that the type of heating affected the amount of seasoning that the timber ought to have, especially hardwood. There was enough difference between a building heated with coal fires and a panel-heated building to require a different degree of seasoning in the timber. That might perhaps be obvious, but he had never known any account to be taken of the fact. Complaints were often made about unseasoned timber having been put into a building, but nine times out of ten it was nothing of the sort; it was well-seasoned timber that had been put into a damp building.

In the case of the more common troubles in connection with plaster and paint, it was generally the operative or the plaster or the paint that was blamed for failures, but, looking back over his experience, he thought that in at least nine cases out of ten the failure was due neither to the operative nor to the material; it was just a case of more haste, less speed. The heat was put on and it dried out the plaster too quickly, and the ceiling came down, or paint was put on a plaster which was not properly dry, and the paint came off. Those were, unfortunately, very common occurrences, which a little practical scientific knowledge would prevent.

He wondered how many people realised that what Kipling had written in *The Ship that Found Herself* was as true of a building as it was of a ship. Just as the ship in the story ran into really bad weather and fairly quickly found herself, so the soil on which a building was erected affected the length of time that the building took to shrug its shoulders, as it were, and settle down. It was difficult to find a building on London clay which, in the process of shrugging its shoulders and settling down, had not developed annoying structural cracks. That was not an easy thing to overcome, but he felt that it was not sufficiently realised. If people would think of a building as "she" instead of "it," he thought that better building would be obtained.

The lecturer had very rightly touched on the problems of thermal insulation and sound insulation, and it did seem rather absurd that in what was known as low-cost building people to-day were willing to put up with the annoyance of frozen pipes every time there was a cold spell. There was no reason for that kind of thing, but there seemed to be a lack of knowledge of the fact that a very small capital cost would give a very much better result.

He liked the lecturer's very delicate remarks about refresher courses, and he wondered whether it was too much to hope that such courses would be established. He would like to go further and support the suggestion, on which the lecturer had touched, that a course of some

form of scientific training should be obligatory for all registered architects and registered builders. It could not be pretended that builders were scientifically minded. For many years he had tried to get the employers' federations to give financial support to scientific research, but the trouble was that the results of scientific research were not obtained quickly ; there was no immediate cash return, and it was extremely difficult to interest people in a long view. It was, however, the long view which ought to be taken, as the lecturer had brought out so well.

He would like to say, in conclusion, how much he had enjoyed the lecture, which he very much hoped would be a means of arousing more interest in a most important and, so far as the building industry was concerned, a very neglected subject.

Mr. George Hicks, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Works, said : The more that was known about housing, the better it would be. Architects generally did not regard housing with so much favour as some other forms of architecture. Could they employ their talents on anything more dignified than trying to evolve a good home, to which people engaged in ordinary industry could return from their labour, and where they could enjoy recreation, refreshment, education, enlightenment ? He would like the members of the Institute to devote more time to the designing of houses, because, knowing how important they were, he wanted to see good homes built for the people of this country.

He would say that a house, first of all, should have a good foundation ; secondly, that it should have a good damp-proof course ; thirdly, that it should have good flues, and fourthly, that it should have a good roof. Then architects could do what they liked with the inside of it, and that was where they had to play their part. Everyone who was seeking shelter should have good sanitation, good protection from damp, and flues capable of carrying away the products of combustion of solid fuel, so that coal fires could be used when required. Personally he would hate to have people coming to see him at Christmas time and having a drink with him round a radiator, and he thought that was a very general feeling.

Personally he loved and appreciated buildings, and he did not mind whether a building was a " she " or an " it." He liked to go into a building and look at the mitring of the joinery work, and the panelling, if there was any. If there was paper on the wall, he looked to see, when there was a break, whether the paperhanger had cut his paper at the angle or tried to bend it round. He liked to see good craftsmanship. When he saw a door, he approached it with great reverence and respect as a means of communication between one room and another, and he regarded it as a delightful piece of furniture, opening and shutting it with loving care. If people were instructed to respect the work of the operatives in building, he was confident that many of the troubles which were experienced to-day would not exist at all.

He knew of no question that was of more importance than housing. He realised that in order to obtain a livelihood and maintain our relationship with other parts of the world, we had to engage in very extensive commerce, and it was necessary to respond to the demands for the building which that entailed, but the foundation of the character and the life of our people resided in the homes of the people. If the architectural profession could give a summary of the way in which they proposed to approach the great problem of housing the people, they would enrich their own studies, the country would benefit from it, and the people who inhabited the homes later on would be extremely grateful for the thought which had been given to those homes.

Mr. Walls (speaking as a member of the House Building Registration Council) : Mr. Chitty had referred to the fact that the housing problem was not only one of design and of the application of the scientific mind, but also, and perhaps primarily, a social and an economic problem, and personally he thought the fact that the traditional materials had been used for so long meant that they married into the landscape better than some of what he had heard called the " tin houses " might do. He also believed that the traditional materials had proved to be cheaper than any others that had been discussed. Therefore, if a brick and mortar house became obsolescent quickly, one could afford to scrap it just as soon as some of the steel houses that would be put up, and he hoped that in future building would be done for forty years rather than for a hundred years.

Mr. H. B. Law said he would like to say a few words on behalf of some of the younger architects. He felt that he was speaking for a large number of architects when he said that they would very much appreciate the starting of refresher courses at the Station as soon as possible, and an opportunity of learning more about the scientific development which had taken place there. Those courses should be held in addition to the courses for architects in the Services, who had not had the opportunity of being associated with building at all during the war years.

He would be glad if the lecturer could amplify his views on the vexed question of the life of buildings, particularly the large and comparatively well-built structures which, having finished their term of usefulness as houses, were converted into flats. He thought the attitude of the Ministry of Health and the Building Societies rather encouraged that kind of thing to continue.

As far as the general public were concerned, prefabrication was synonymous with something cheap and nasty, whereas prefabrication with the scientific background to which reference had been made could make a useful contribution to the solution of the housing problem. He would like to ask Mr. Chitty how that could be done.

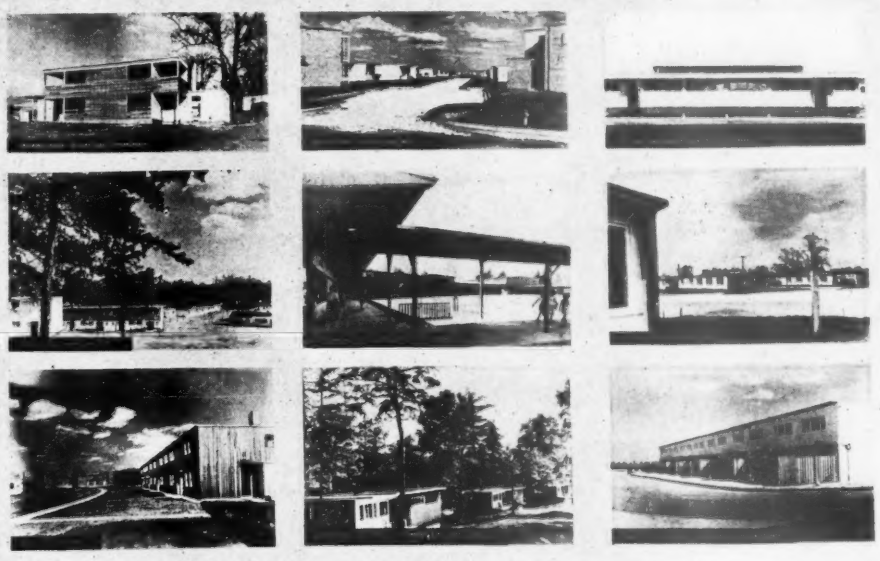
Mr. Shamah : Professor Bernal had pointed out in his book that one of the greatest defects of scientific research in this country was the time lag that existed between scientific discovery and its practical application, and surely that should not be allowed to apply to housing. The vast majority of the 80,000 builders and the many thousands of engineers and architects in this country wanted very much to know all about scientific housing, but it was extremely difficult to obtain that knowledge. He ventured to suggest that a scientific housing exhibition might be held at the end of the war, where all the material could be gathered together and shown to the public, and where all the private enterprises which carried out research of their own would be allowed to exhibit their houses. The benefits of such an exhibition would be very great.

Mr. A. H. Barnes [*F.*] **:** The position after the present war would probably be much the same as the position after the last war. He had the greatest admiration for the Building Research Station, with which he had been intimately connected since its inception, but it was not big enough. It was proposed to build three or four million houses, and, supposing thousands, or even millions of pounds were spent on a research station and the result of all the research carried out amounted to a saving of only 1 per cent. on the cost of building, or put 1 per cent. on the value of the building, which was precisely the same thing in another way, he suggested that, as far as true economy was concerned, the money would have been very well invested. He frequently put that point forward at the British Standards committees, and the other committees of which he was a member. They constantly encountered problems to which they did not know the answer, and they took time to find it out, and asked how much it would cost, and whether the trade would finance the investigation. His point was that the knowledge was for the benefit of the public, and the public ought to pay for it, and when a research was carried out, it ought to be a thorough research. If a private individual went to the Research Station and said : " I want you to test so and so and discover A, B, D, and E, but do not touch C ; I am paying the piper and you must play my tune," that was no good to architects in general, because they wanted to know about C. He wished to emphasise Sir George Burt's point that a broad view should be taken of the matter and research started on a large scale. He could name many things on which money could be saved, but which had to be carried out in order to make buildings safer or watertight, and so on, simply because of a lack of knowledge on the matter ; they did not know, and it was time that they found out.

Col. S. F. Newcombe said that he had been intensely interested in the lecture. He would refer to only one point out of the many with which he would like to deal, namely, the question of the industrialist. He felt that the industrialist was not sufficiently represented at the Ministry of Works at Lambeth Bridge. He had often talked to people at the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and asked them to remember that they were not only scientific, but also industrial, and there was insufficient contact between the two sides. He did not think that was always the fault of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. There should be a Public Relations Officer or an advertising department of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research which should really get into touch with and make itself known to industry, and industry should be brought in. In talking recently to a friend of his who had a large factory, he asked him : " Would you like a couple of men from the Fuel Research Station to come to your factory ? " and his friend replied : " I should be delighted. I might learn something from them, and they might learn something from me." Three men went to the factory, one from the Building Research Station, and two from the Fuel Research Station, and they had a most interesting time. They told him that they had learned a great deal from their visit, and he had also heard that the works had learned something from them. There were research workers at the factory who had never heard of the D.S.I.R.

The vote of thanks was accorded with acclamation, and Mr. Chitty briefly replied.

MORE GOOD EXAMPLES - a selection



AMERICAN HOUSING IN WAR AND PEACE

The Exhibition of American Housing, which is now being held in the Henry Florence Hall was opened by His Excellency the American Ambassador on 19 July. Unfortunately, this *Journal* had to go to press well in advance of the date of the exhibition, and no reports are yet possible. On pages 227-230 are some of the magnificent photographs included in the show, which principally illustrate the vast achievement of the United States Government in meeting the war housing problem.

The first part of the Exhibition gives a quick survey of the work done in the years before the war by the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Farm Security Administration, and in many of the great American development schemes.

The main part of the Exhibition illustrates war housing, which has been on a scale comparable to the vast U.S.A. industrial programmes. The war housing in America has been undertaken in part by the housing agencies of the Government itself, and in part under Government supervision by a variety of private corporations and the war industrial concerns. Whole cities have been built, notably in connection with many of the shipbuilding programmes on both East and West Coasts, and on the Great Lakes. All of this work is interesting, and much of it of quite superlative excellence.

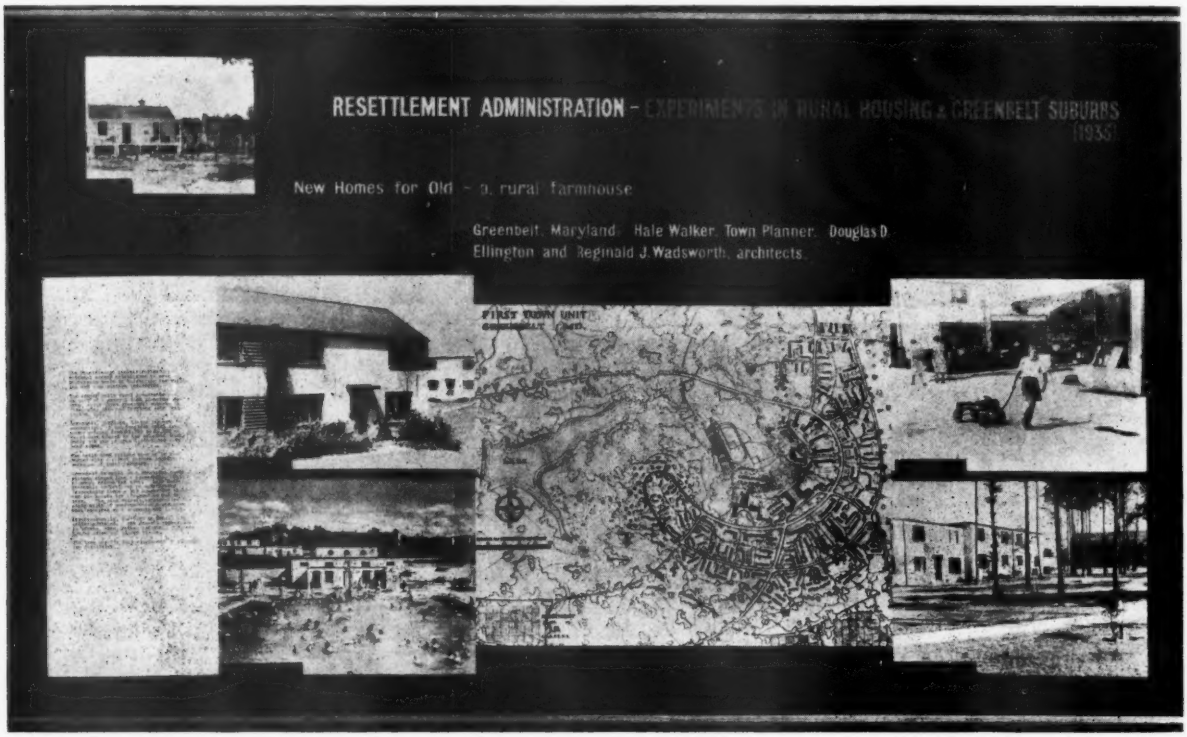
Practically every building technique available in America has been utilised, from the prefabrication of transportable houses, developed from American experience of caravan dwellings, to permanent building methods, which have been used to build permanent townships.

The technical lessons of the Exhibition in matters of structure, planning and siting are all of first-class interest to British architects, and it also is of interest to architects here to see the spirited use that has been made of the profession in this work in America.

In the course of the Exhibition, which will stay in the Royal Institute Exhibition Gallery until the end of August, there are to be a number of discussion meetings, when an opportunity will be taken to translate American experience into terms related to the British problem. A full list is given on page 228. There are also to be film shows.

The Exhibition was designed in New York by Miss Mary Cooke for the Museum of Modern Art, and is being shown in Britain by the Office of War Information of the United States Embassy.

The presentation of the Exhibition here has been designed by Mr. F. H. K. Henrion.





THE AMERICAN HOUSING EXHIBITION

Discussion meetings are being held at the R.I.B.A. on four Wednesdays during the American Housing Exhibition, at 6 p.m., as follows :

26 July. *Prefabrication.*
Chairman : A. C. Bossom, M.P.
Speakers : D. E. E. Gibson [*A.*], City Architect, Coventry ; Frank Wolstencroft, General Secretary, Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, member of the recent M.o.W. Delegation to America. Rudolf Mack, Architect.

2 August. *Housing Half a Million Families.*
Chairman : Lewis Silkin, M.P., Chairman of Town Planning Committee, L.C.C.
Speakers : C. Bertram Parkes [*L.*] ; Elizabeth Denby [*Hon. A.*] ; Major Henry P. Cain, formerly Mayor of Olympia, Washington.

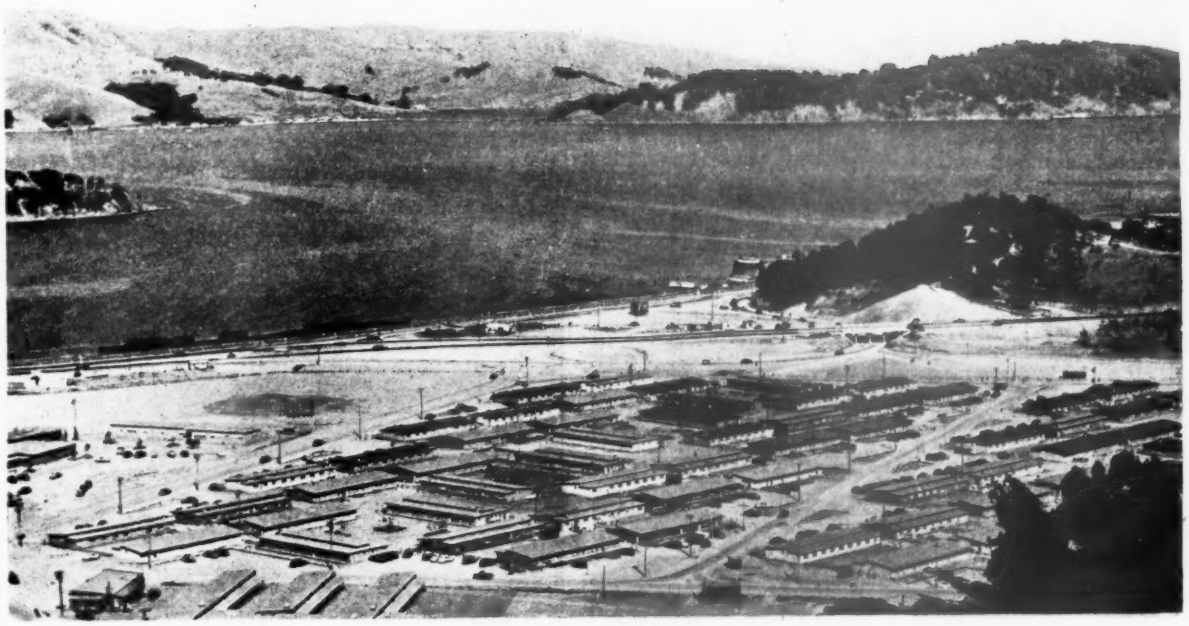
9 August. *Community Planning in the U.S.A.*
Chairman : Stanley C. Ramsey [*F.*].
Speakers : D. Cushman-Coyle (American Office of War Information) ; G. A. Jellicoe [*F.*] ; Gordon Stephenson [*F.*].

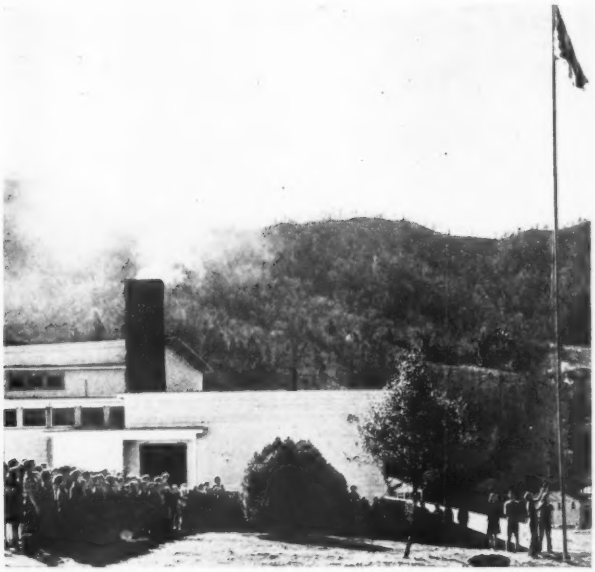
16 August. *Re-housing in Europe.*
Chairman : G. L. Pepler [*Hon.A.*], Chairman, Inter-Allied Planning Committee.
Speakers : Arthur Ling [*A.*] ; Major Sandford Carter, recently of the National Council of Social Service, now on the staff of U.N.R.R.A.

The above programme is subject to some revisions. Films will be shown every Tuesday and Thursday during the Exhibition, commencing 20 July, starting at 6 o'clock, until Thursday, 24 August.



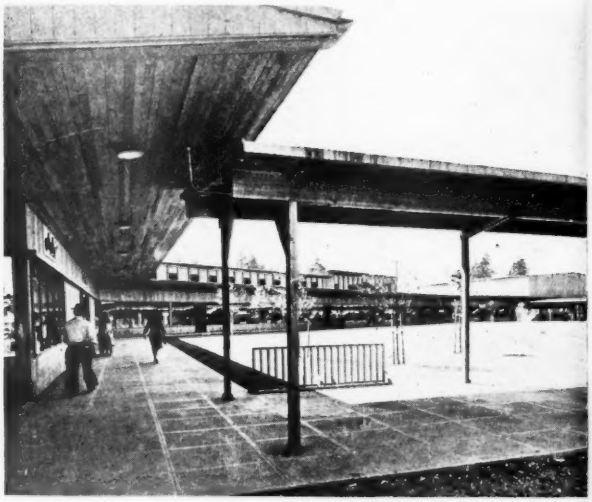
Above: Westpark, Bremerton
Below: Marin City, California







Above. T. V. A. Transportable Houses
To left. A School in a U.S. War Housing Estate





Above. Shopping Centre at McLaughlin Heights
To left. Cherry Point Housing Scheme
Below. A Primary School

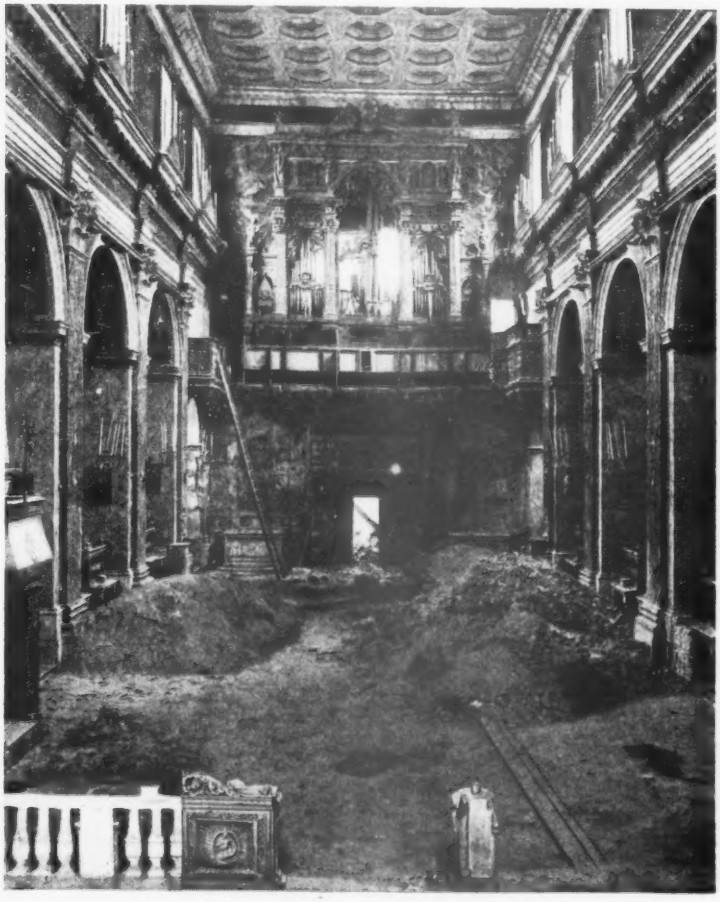


THE CHURCH OF MONTEOLIVETO, NAPLES: WORK OF RESTORATION

An article supplied by the Civil Affairs Department of the War Office. It was written by an officer of the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission in Italy.



The Church of Monteoliveto. The façade before the raid.



The interior during the work of repair. The organ gallery and the altars of Giovanni da Nola and of Santacroce have been dismantled and the doorway blocked.



Above. The interior before the raid, showing the great organ and the altars of Giovanni da Nola and of Giralomo Santacroce.

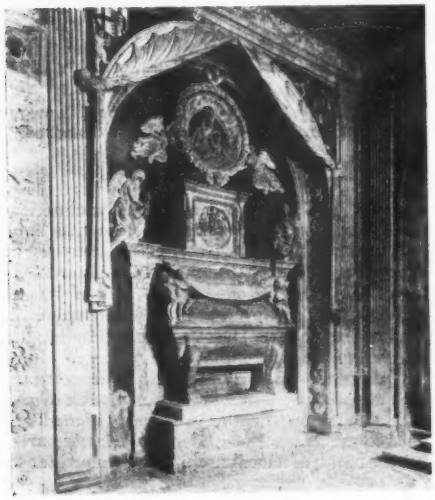
During the night of March 15, 1944, a German bomb struck the church of Monteoliveto in Naples, perhaps better, though less correctly, known as Sant' Anna dei Lombardi. The original church of this name was, in fact, destroyed by an earthquake in 1805 ; but at the request of the Confraternity of the Lombards, Ferdinand IV, the Bourbon King of Naples, sanctioned the transfer of the cult to the nearby church of Monteoliveto, and, at any rate in popular usage, the name, too, was transferred. The site of the church, which at that time lay just outside the walls of Naples, was given to the Olivetani by the Abbey of Monte Cassino, and the corner-stone was laid on February 4, 1411. Some traces of the original Gothic structure, notably the porch, with its wide flattened arch of grey Vesuvius stone, remained ; but inside, in common with the majority of medieval Neapolitan churches, it underwent a complete transformation in the latter part of the seventeenth century, notably at the hands of a local architect, Gennaro Sacco.



Shortly after the raid. The supporting wall of the Piccolomini Chapel is shown on the left and the enclosure wall in the foreground.







Bottom left: The tomb of Maria d'Aragona in the Piccolomini Chapel.

Top right. The tomb of Maria d'Aragona, still in its sandbag protection, taken shortly after the raid. Timber supports had been inserted to prevent further subsidence. *Bottom right.* A.C.C. Fine Arts Officer (Capt. D. Keller) and an Italian architect inspect the ruins of the Curiale Chapel. The sandbags on the left protect the tomb of Marino Curiale.

The chief glory of the Monteoliveto lay, however, not in its architecture, but in its collection of monuments and fittings of the Renaissance. Under the Aragonese rulers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries it enjoyed the favours of a series of cultivated and wealthy patrons, and the works of art with which they adorned it were unrivalled among the churches of Naples.

To the right of the entrance and beneath the Campanile, Marino Curiale, Count of Terranova, had built the chapel that bears his name. On his behalf, Queen Giovanna II wrote to Lorenzo dei Medici requesting his good offices in procuring, tax-free, two blocks of marble from the famous Carrara quarries. The letter, dated September 18, 1489, is preserved in the archives of Florence ; and from the marble a Florentine sculptor, Benedetto da Maiano, carved the lovely altar of the Annunciation which stood within the Curiale Chapel. Benedetto himself supervised its erection in 1490. Buried beneath the rubble in the same chapel is the tomb of Domenico Fontana, the well-known Baroque architect and engineer, who helped Giacomo della Porta to finish the dome of St. Peter's, Rome, after the drawings left by Michelangelo on his death in 1564.

The corresponding chapel to the left of the façade was built for Antonio Piccolomini, Duke of Amalfi and nephew of the Æneas Sylvius Piccolomini, who became Pope Pius II. The family was a liberal patron of the arts. Another nephew, Cardinal Francesco Piccolomini, built the Piccolomini library at Siena to house his uncle's collection and had it decorated by the Florentine Pinturicchio. Antonio himself married Maria d'Aragona, the natural daughter of Ferdinand I, and on her death in 1472 he commissioned one of the finest of the Florentine sculptors, Antonio Rossellino, to build her tomb and the chapel which housed it. The tomb was a free replica of that which Rossellino had carved ten years earlier for Archbishop Jacobo di Lusitania, Cardinal of Portugal, in San Miniato al Monte at Florence. It was still unfinished on the death of Rossellino, and was completed by his pupil and follower, da Maiano.

Against the inner face of the façade stood two altars, the work respectively of Girolamo Santacroce and of Giovanni da Nola, Neapolitan followers of the Florentine masters ; and above them the great organ, an early seventeenth century masterpiece of the School of Subiaco, by Cesare Caterinozzi, who had already worked on the organ of Monte Cassino. It was enlarged and elaborated in the eighteenth century by Neapolitan craftsmen, who added also a richly carved and gilded balcony and a lively series of frescoes to complete the ornament of the west wall of the church.

A series of frescoes in the choir are the work of followers of the Umbrian Renaissance painter, Piero della Francesca, and there is a similar series in the adjoining chapel of Paolo Tolosa, a wealthy, if somewhat unscrupulous, merchant of the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, whose fortune was largely derived from his moneylending operations among the Neapolitan nobility and the members of the Royal House. Others, in the sacristy, are the work of Vasari, better known as the biographer of the artists of Italian Renaissance. In the Oratorio is a Pieta', eight life-size figures in terracotta, executed by Guido Mazzoni in 1492 ; a work, however, remarkable perhaps rather for its realism than for any deeper quality. The figures of St. Joseph of Arimathea and of Nicodemus are by tradition portraits of Ferdinand I and of Alfonso II of Aragon.

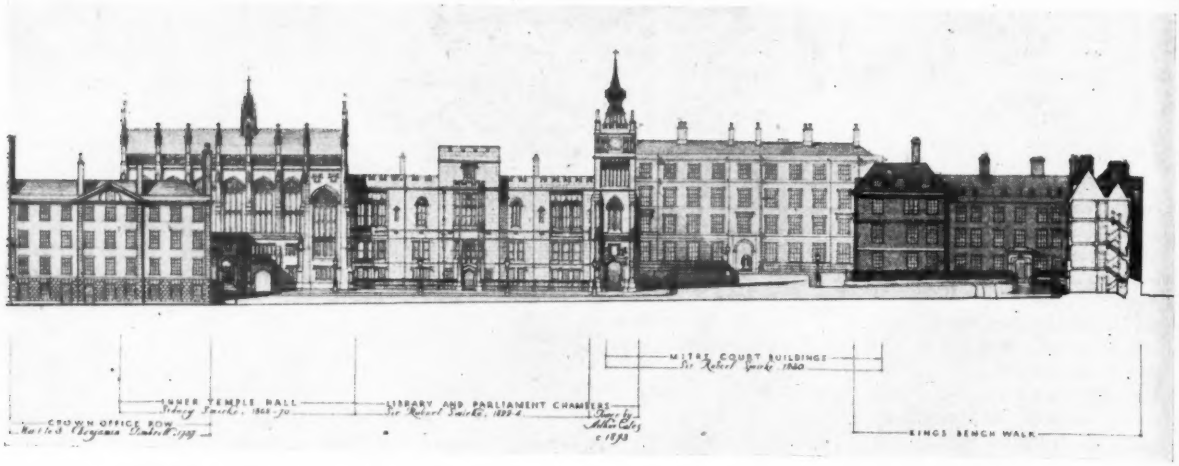
The sacristy contains a remarkable series of intarsia panels by Giovanni da Nola. These are happily undamaged, but the carved doors of the church, which were by the same artist, are shattered beyond repair. Other treasures of the Monteoliveto are paintings by Solimena, the distinguished Neapolitan Baroque painter of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, some typical glazed terracotta panels of the della Robbias, and a number of lesser altars and tombs.

The bomb, which struck the campanile and demolished it, destroyed also the façade and the Curiale Chapel, and severely damaged the Piccolomini Chapel. On 16 March, the morning after the disaster, the work of recovery was begun under the joint supervision of the Italian Superintendency of Monuments for the Province of Naples and the Staff of the Allied Sub-Commission for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives, of A.C.C. The first task was to secure the damaged monuments from further harm. A twenty-four hour guard was posted, and an enclosing wall built round the front of the church to prevent all unauthorised entrance. Meanwhile an inspection of the fabric revealed dangerous cracks in the structure of the Piccolomini Chapel, and a supporting wall was therefore erected to prevent any further subsidence. The work of clearance could then begin. The Curiale Chapel had been shattered by the fall of the campanile. The lovely Annunciation panel by da Maiano was recovered intact at an early stage, together with many other elements of the decorative scheme. These as they emerge are carefully sorted and set aside ; but the work of clearance of the rubble, in places twenty feet deep, is of necessity slow, and is still far from complete.

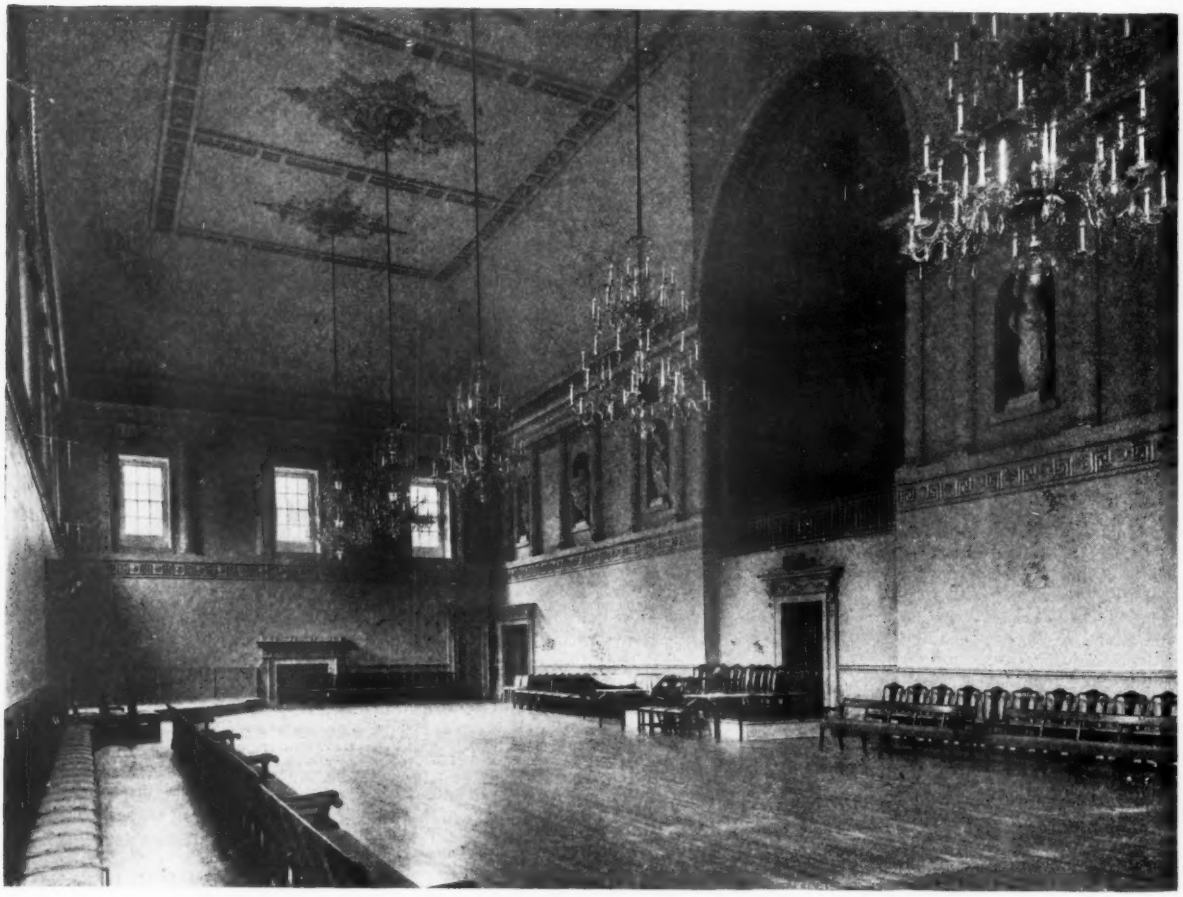
Over all the more important monuments throughout the city of Naples, as elsewhere in Italy, the Italian Superintendency of Monuments had erected a framework of scaffolding and sandbags as a protection against bomb damage. In the great church of Santa Chiara, where the roof fell and burned, this policy proved in the event disastrous, for the timber of this protective framework only added fuel to the fire. In the Monteoliveto, however, as, for example also in the Churches of S. Domenico Maggiore and of S. Giovanni a Carbonara, there can be no doubt that the policy was fully justified by its results. In the Curiale Chapel the framework absorbed a great deal of the shock of falling masonry. In the Piccolomini Chapel its effects were even more striking. The force of the explosion drove the side wall of the chapel in on to the back of the tomb of Maria d'Aragona. The result has been that, though shaken into its component elements and these in turn in some cases broken into two or three fragments, in no instance has any important part of the original structure been shattered beyond recovery. The lovely tondo with the Virgin and Child has lost only the fingers of the Christ-Child and one of the surrounding heads ; and the figure of Maria herself, the dress a masterpiece of delicate embroidery in marble, can be completely restored. Here, too, the work of recovery is slow and laborious ; but, in the face of such instances of the merciful preservation of beauty, it is also a work of great thankfulness.

The inner face of the west wall suffered heavily. The wooden doors of Giovanni da Nola are splintered beyond recovery. The altars, too, by the same artist and by Santacroce, were shattered, but in each case the figure of the central Madonna is substantially intact, and the pieces of their settings have been recovered and grouped apart. The great organ was badly shaken, and some of the pipes and parts of the gallery fell, or had to be subsequently dismantled. In this case restoration should not be difficult. Elsewhere there has been little damage beyond the superficial effects of blast.

It is pleasant to be able to record in conclusion that in this work the collaboration between American, British and Italian authorities has been wholehearted and complete. Here and elsewhere among the monuments of a great past, so rudely shattered by the necessities of war, the representatives of the three nations have been able to meet on common ground to salve and to restore the artistic glories of their common heritage.



FROM THE NATIONAL BUILDINGS RECORD EXHIBITION



Above. One-sixteenth-inch survey of the Temple made for the N.B.R. by Mr. J. D. M. Harvey.

Below. The Assembly Room, Bath. Photograph by Mr. F. Kersting.

Book Notes

The Natural Lighting of Houses and Flats, with Graded Daylight Factor Tables. By T. Smith, M.A., F.Inst.P., F.R.S., and Miss E. D. Brown. National Physical Laboratory of D.S.I.R. H.M.S.O., 1944. 4d.

During the proceedings of the D.S.I.R. Committee on the Lighting of Buildings, which formed part of the Ministry of Works programme of Post-war building study committees, an architect witness stated whilst there are excellent methods published for calculating the lighting performance of a given window, he knew of no method of calculating the dimensions of a window required to provide given lighting conditions.

This gap in our knowledge was taken up by Mr. T. Smith, of the National Physical Laboratory, who evolved a formula by which window dimensions could be calculated to provide given lighting conditions. But as architects are notoriously scared of any form of calculation, the formula was used to prepare a comprehensive set of tables which enables the dimensions of windows required to provide sufficient daylight for various purposes to be read off quickly and easily. These tables, and the explanation of their use that precedes them, are very clear, and give the dimensions of a window required to provide any daylighted area, and any depth of penetration, for three standards of intensity, not only for windows facing open spaces, but also for windows facing obstructions to daylight caused by buildings on the opposite side of a road.

This publication is an important step forward in our knowledge of methods of providing sufficient daylight in houses or flats, according to the position of the building and the use of the room, and in future there can be no excuse for designing windows as a pattern on a wall irrespective of their lighting efficiency. Also, the tables show that scientific efficiency does not hamper the designer, because in normal cases the same lighting result can be obtained from a variety of different proportions of window.

PERCY V. BURNETT [*F.*].

The Missing Technician in Industrial Production, by John Gloag. 8vo. 108 pp. and 16 plates. 1944. Allen & Unwin. 7s. 6d.

Mr. Gloag is a determined and able advocate who never lacks the imagination or the means to put his case for the improvement of British industrial design in fresh and forceful terms. As an advertising specialist he sees the simple story that good design pays. He sees that side of the story without neglecting the other—that one reason why a particular design is good is because it works.

Most of the things he says in this book have been said by him before, but he has never said them better or with more persuasive enthusiasm.

His story has special insistence now, on the eve of the British industrialists post-war export drive, but, whether for home or abroad, sales must be wooed on the basis of high quality not only in the old English virtues of making, but also in appearance and service values. The post-war public is likely to be critical and "choosy." Design is neither art or uplift; it is good business. With this as his chief claim Mr. Gloag proposes to the industrialists to whom the book chiefly seems to be directed that they set up Design Research Committees. The problem of how "the missing technician" can find a place in industry is an old worry which Mr. Gloag's suggestion can do much to relieve. These committees would be joint discussion panels of business and production experts, materials experts and artists who would consider the design elements of a commodity at the very start of its career from idea to achievement.

This is the chief new idea which Mr. Gloag is putting across and which he has already tested in practice.

Greek Temples, by Isabel Hoopes Grinnell. Ia. 4to. 60 pp. and 54 plates. Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. $7.50.

Miss Grinnell has served students of classical architecture very well by producing this fine and scholarly index to twenty-five of the principal Greek temples, "chosen for their beauty and distinction." It is many years since we have been given a book on this scale on Greek architecture and it is a refreshing, if somewhat nostalgic, treat to turn its large and well printed pages.

The book follows a very simple and orderly form. In a short introduction the author describes the character, the æsthetic and construction of Greek temple building, illustrating technical points by excellent line drawings. This is followed by short descriptions of the twenty-five chosen temples, each of which is illustrated by an admirably clear plan and by a number of photographs. The temple descriptions follow a regular form—Information on the locality and siting, the history of the foundation and successive structures, detailed information on the appearance and structure of the existing remains and brief notes on the progressive deterioration and restoration. At the end of each chapter is a bibliography in which the more important references are marked by an asterisk.

The author does not perhaps attempt much, but all she attempts is done admirably. The book is a good example of museum work and a credit to the great institution, the imprint of which it carries.

A copy has been added to the loan library.

Elements of Quantity Surveying, by Arthur J. Willis, F.S.I. 3rd Edn. 8vo. xii + 272 pp. Crosby Lockwood. 1943. 15s.

Willis's *Quantity Surveying* is a standard book which needs no introduction to most architects. This third edition of the "Elements" volume has a few mistakes in the earlier editions corrected and a few other revisions.

Concrete Products Manufacturers in England, Wales and Scotland: with a note on the products they supply. 4to. 70 pp. Cement and Concrete Association. 1944.

The purpose of this publication is to provide a simple method of finding the names and addresses of makers of various concrete products in any locality. Two maps are given, subdivided into 22 areas. The makers in each area are listed with the products they supply, indicated by code numbers after their names.

Accessions to the Library

1943-44—III (*continued*)

ARCHITECTURE (*continued*)

BUILDING TYPES (DOMESTIC) (*continued*)

CALLENDER (J. H.) 728.1 : 392
Introduction to studies of family living. (Family living as the basis for dwelling design, vol. i.) (Research study 4. The John B. Pierce Fndn.)
10½″. 23 pp. New York: the Fndn. 1943.
Presented by the Foundation

MINISTRY OF HEALTH Inf. file 728.1 : 693.061
Factory made house. [Specimen erected on Millbank site.]
leaflet. dupl. typescript. 8¾″. Lond. 1944. R.

PORTER (CHARLES) 728.1 [696.1 : 614
Public health and social conditions. (Design for Britain *series*, Second series, 31.)
pam. 7½″. Lond.: Dent. 1943.

728.1 : 728.68 (42)
CENTRAL HOUSING ADVISORY COMMITTEE (MINISTRY OF HEALTH): RURAL HOUSING SUB-COMMITTEE
*Rural housing. Third report &c.
9¾″. 67 pp. Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1944. 1s. P. (3).

STREET (A. G.) 728.1 : 728.68] 711.323
Farm cottages and post-war farming. (Design for Britain *series*, Second series, 32.)
pam. 7½″. Lond.: Dent. 1943.
—*Both presented by the Co-operative Permanent Building Society.*

× MS.
GROSE (W. P. J.) 728.67
Farm buildings and the architect. (Thesis for Final Examination.)
typescript and *Pencil D.* 13¼″. 1943.
Presented by the Author.

ZHOLTOVSKY (IVAN) Inf. file 728.67 (47) : 631.15 : 331.87
New designs for rural buildings. [Collective farms.]
typescript. 10¼″. [1943.] *Presented.*

DEVON *county council* 728.68 (42.35).025
Details of grants and loans available for the reconditioning of rural cottages.—Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926.
pam. 9¼″. Exeter. [1926 or after.]
Copy in Library, proofs only.
Presented by Mr. B. S. Townroe [Hon.A.].

HARVEY (JOHN H.) 728.81 (42.1) : 729.961.5
The Western entrance of the Tower [of London]. (*From* Trans., Lond. & Middlesex Archæol. Socy., N.S. viii, pt. iii.)
pam. 8½″. n.p. [1944.]
Presented by the Author.

FITZGERALD (MARION) 728.86
The Small house. (Design for Britain *series*, Second series, 25.)
pam. 7½″. Lond. : Dent. 1943.
Presented by the Co-operative Permanent Building Society.

Inf. file 728.86 (42) : 940.5344
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF REGISTERED HOUSE-BUILDERS
Memorandum upon physical reconstruction in Britain.
pam. 8″. Lond. 1944. 1s.
Presented by the Federation.

DETAILS

729.3 : 693.3 + 693.3
AKADEMIIA ARKHITEKTURY S.S.S.R. : LABORATORIIA—KERAMICHESKAIA USTANOVKA
*Arkhitekturnaia terrakota. [By] A. V. Filippov, S. V. Filippova, [and] F. G. Brik. [K. T. Topuridze, ed.]
9¾″. 228 pp. Moscow : Gosudarstvennoe Arkhitekturnoe Izdatel'stvo. 1941.
Presented by the Academy and Society for Cultural Relations.

KUZNETSOV (A. V.) 729.341/342 + 729.357
Svody i ikh dekor [vaults and their decoration, also ceilings and domes].
9¾″. 419 pp. Moscow : Izdatel'stvo Vsesoiuznoi Akademii Arkhitektury. 1938.
Presented by the U.S.S.R. Society for Cultural Relations, through the British Standards Institution.

ALLIED ARTS

GLOAG (JOHN) 7.02
*The Missing technician in industrial production.
7½″. 108 pp. + xvi pls. Lond. : Geo. Allen & Unwin. 1944. 7s. 6d.
Presented by the Author [Hon. A.] & R.

MATSULEVICH (ZHANNETTA) 7.03 (47 LS) : 737
Letnii Sad i ego skul'ptura. (Khudozhestvennie sokrovishcha Leningrada i ego Okrestnostei, ii.)
8¼″. 172 pp. + 49 pls. (backed). [? Leningrad :] Ogiz-Izogiz-Leningradskoe Otdelenie. 1936.
Damaged by water in air-raid.
Presented by Mrs. Walcot from the library of the late William Walcot [F.].

GLANVILLE (S. R. K.), *editor* 7.032.2
The Legacy of Egypt. ([The Legacy series.]) [By J. W. S. Sewell and others.]
Reprint. 7½″. xx + 424 pp. + 34 pls. (some backed). Oxford : Clarendon. 1942 (1943). 10s. P.

BUILDING

Inf. file 69 (73) + 69.05 (73) + 693 (73)
MINISTRY OF WORKS : BRITISH BUILDING MISSION (MISSION . . . TO STUDY AND REPORT ON BUILDING METHODS IN THE U.S.A.)
*Methods of building in the U.S.A. The report of a mission *&c.*
pam. 9¾″. Lond. 1944. 4d. *Presented* (2).

69 : 37
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND PLANNING : CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR WORKS AND BUILDINGS—EDUCATION COMMITTEE
Report on training for the building industry.
pam. 9¾″. Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1943. 1s.
Copy in Library is 1942, 'Not yet published.'

GRODZINSKI (PAUL) Inf. file 69 : 513] 739.2
Diamond geometry. (*From* Industrial Diamond Review, vol. 4, No. 40 (Mar.).)
extract. 9¾″. Lond. (Hammersmith). 1940.
Presented by the Author, A.M.I.MECH.E.

KINDS OF BUILDING ; TROPICAL BUILDING

× MS.
SAYCE (G. H.) 69.03 : 551.566.2 (667)
The Possibilities of building development in the Gold Coast, West Africa, by using native labour, and local materials. (Thesis for Final Examination.)
typescript, *Ink and col. D.*, and *Ph.* 11½″. 1943.
Presented by the Author.

STRUCTURAL MECHANICS

PIPPARD (A. J. S.) *and* BAKER (J. F.) 69.04
The Analysis of engineering structures.
2nd ed. 8½″. xi + (ii) + 627 pp. + (ii) folding pls. text illus. Lond. : Arnold. 1943. £1 10s. R.
1st ed. 1936 in library.

BUILDING PRACTICE AND INDUSTRY

69.08 : 389.6 + 693.06 : 389.6
MINISTRY OF WORKS : STANDARDS COMMITTEE (*formerly* COMMITTEE ON BUILDING MATERIALS STANDARDISATION)
*The Use of standards in building. First progress report *&c.*
pam. 9¾″. Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1944. 6d. R. (2).

MATERIALS

TIMBER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION 691.11 (00) : 940.5344
World timber supplies.
pam. 7½″. [Lond. 1944.] R.

BOULTON (E. H. B.) *and* JAY (B. A.) 691.11 (41/42)
*British timbers : their properties, uses and identification. *&c.*
9¾″. 112 pp. + front. + 30 pls. Lond. : A. & C. Black. 1944. 12s. 6d. R. & P.

TIMBER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION 691.11 (66)
Timbers of British West Africa.
pam. 7″. [Lond. 1943.] R.

Inf. file 691.11 : 940.5344
ENGLISH JOINERY MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION *and* BRITISH DOOR ASSOCIATION
Post-war timber supplies for the building industry. Memorandum by the E— J— M— A— . . . B— D— A— and incorporating the views of the Timber Trades' Federation of the United Kingdom.
pam. 8½″. Lond. : E.J.M.A. 1944. R.

Inf. file 691.32 : 940.5/5344 + 691.54 : 940.5/5344
CEMENT AND CONCRETE ASSOCIATION
Cement in war and peace. . . . record of an exhibition . . . London . . . 1943, *&c.* [Chiefly concrete structures.]
pam. 11½″. [Lond. 1943.] R. (2).

(series) 72 : 940.5344
MINISTRY OF WORKS shelved 691.335
Post-war building studies:
*No. 3. Plastics. By a committee convened by the British Plastics Federation.
9¾″. 48 pp. + pls. Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1944. 1s. R. & P.

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION 69 (083.74)
B.s. : 691.591 : 691.161] 69.024.5
1162. Mastic asphalt for roofing. Natural rock *&c.*
1944. 2s. R.
B.s. : 691.771
1161. Aluminium alloy sections.
1944. 2s. R.

CONSTRUCTION (INCLUDING PREFABRICATION)

Inf. file 693.061 : 016
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH : BUILDING RESEARCH STATION—LIBRARY
Library bibliographies :
No. 69 N. Prefabrication :
Suppt. No. 2. (Feb.) dupl. typescript. 13¼″. 1944. R.

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION 69 (083.74)
B.s. : 693.1/2 + 693.51
1145. Load-bearing concrete, brickwork and masonry (not reinforced). 1943. 2s. R.

F.R.I.B.A., *pseud.* 693.2 : 72.036.6 (42)
Rebuild Britain in brick. [Arts. reprinted from British Clayworker, 1941.]
pam. 11½″. Lond. (4 Vernon Pl.). [1944.] 5s. R.

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION 69 (083.74)
B.s. : 693.25
1146. Reinforced brickwork. 1943. 2s. R.
War emergency B. S. : 693.51 : 625.142.12
986. Concrete railway sleepers. 1944. 2s. R.

(series) 72 : 940.5344
MINISTRY OF WORKS shelved 693.54
Post-war building studies :
*No. 7. Steel structures. By a committee convened by the Institution of Civil Engineers.
pam. 9¾″. Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1944. 6d. R. & P.

SOIUZ SOVETSKIKH ARKHITEKTOROV S.S.S.R. 693.54 : 728
Stal'noi karkas v skorostnom zhilishchnom stroitel'stve [steel carcase work in rapid house construction]. [By] G. M. Limanovskii [and] A. I. Gokhbaum. [I. G. Sushkevich, ed.]
pam. 10½″. Moscow : Izdatel'stvo Akademii *&c.* 1940.
Presented by Mr. Wright Miller.

FABER (OSCAR) 693.55
*Reinforced concrete simply explained.
3rd ed. 8½″. 80 pp. Lond. : O.U.P. 1944. 6s. R. & P. (4).
*Simple examples of reinforced concrete design.
3rd ed. 8½″. 84 pp. Lond. : O.U.P. 1944. 6s. R. & P. (4).

(series) 72 : 940.5344
MINISTRY OF WORKS shelved 693.55
Post-war building studies :
*No. 8. Reinforced concrete structures. By a committee convened by the Institution of Structural Engineers.
pam. 9¾″. Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1944. 6d. R. & P. (2).

GRAY (W. S.) *and* CHILDE (H. L.) 693.625
*Concrete surface finishes, renderings and terrazzo. (Concrete series.)
2nd ed. [of work without authors' names, CONCRETE PUBNS. *publ.*, 1935.] 9½″. vi + 124 pp. text illus. Lond. : Concrete Pubns. 1943. 8s. 6d. R. & P.
Orig. work 1935 in library.

SANITARY SCIENCE AND EQUIPMENT ; PROOFING

Inf. file 696.11 : 628.1 (41/42)
MINISTRY OF HEALTH, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, *and* SCOTLAND : DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND
A National water policy. (Cmd. 6515.)
pam. 9¾″. Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1944. 6d. R.

(series) 72 : 940.5344
MINISTRY OF WORKS shelved 696.2
Post-war building studies :
*No. 6. Gas installations. By a committee convened by the Institution of Gas Engineers.
9¾″. 42 pp. Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1944. 6d. R. & P. (2).

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION 69 (083.74) box
War emergency B.s.s. :
696.6 : 621.31 :
B.S. 1062. War emergency British standard code of practice. The planning of electric wiring installations. *&c.* (Ministry of Works : Codes of Practice (Standardisation) Committee.)
Reprint. 1943. 1s. P.
B.S. 1063. Wiring on cleats. *&c.* (Ministry of Works : Codes of Practice (Standardisation) Committee.)
Reprint. 1942. 1s. P.
B.S. 1064. Wiring in conduit. *&c.* (Ministry of Works : Codes of Practice (Standardisation) Committee.)
Reprint. 1942. 1s. P.
B.S. 1065. Outdoor distribution systems. *&c.* (Ministry of Works : Codes of Practice (Standardisation) Committee.)
Reprint. 1942. 1s. P.

Inf. file 696.6 : 621.316] 940.5344
INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS : POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
Electricity supply, distribution and installation. A report *&c.*
pam. 8½″. [Lond. 1944.] R.

DORMAN & SMITH *Ltd.* 696.6 : 621.316.541 (085)
Domestic standard fused plug and socket.
pam. 8½″. Manchester, &c. [1944.] *Presented by the firm.*

ATKINSON (A. D. S.) 696.933 : 621.327.43
*Fluorescent lighting. *&c.*
9″. 144 incl. viii pp. text illus. Lond. : Newnes. 1944. 12s. 6d. R. (2).

Inf. file 697 : 728 + 696.2/6 : 728 + 71 : 3
GUTKIND (E. A.)
Report on some social and economic problems of post-war reconstruction, especially in relation to the supply of domestic heat and power. (Document No. C/2700. . . .)
dupl. typescript. 13″. 1943.
Presented by Dr. Gutkind, the author.

Inf. file 699.81 : 016
MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY : RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTS DEPARTMENT
Fire abstracts. (R. & E. Records section. Communication No. 15, 15-2 —.)
Vols. [i] (No. 15), ii (15-2) —.
repr. typescript. 13″. 1942, -43 —.
' Limited circulation '.
Presented by the Department.

POWER (R. F.) Inf. file 699.865 : 693.068.34
Research, experiments, and recommendations in connexion with the freezing-up of water pipes.
repr. typescript. 11¼″ × 9¼″. [1944.]
Presented by the Author, A.M.I.MECH.E.

(A.R.P., WAR DAMAGE, INCLUDING REPAIR)

KEKWICK (J. G.) Inf. file 699.895 : 72.025.1 (47)] 69.051.3
Soviet Russia builds again. (Russia Today Society.) (Russia today publications.)
pam. 7¼″. Lond. 1944. *Presented.*

SLACK (G. G.) *and others* 699.895 : 72.025.1] 34
[The War Damage Act 1941 *&c.*]
Third suppt. Sept. 1942 to Sept. 1943. (Slack on the W— *&c.*) [Includes W— D— (Amendment) Act, 1943, W— D— Act, 1943, *&c.*]
1943. P.
Does not supersede Second (cumulative) Suppt.

BURKE (JOHN), *editor* 699.895 : 72.025.1] 34
[Loose-leaf] Encyclopædia of war damage and compensation.
Suppl. parts 10-13. Harold Parrish, ed. [1944.] P.
To new binder.
Suppl. parts 14 and 15. [1944.]

699.895 : 72.025.1 arch file
WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION 699.895 : 72.025.1] 347.434
War damage to land and buildings. A short explanatory pamphlet (Form C 1 A) on claims under the War Damage Act 1943, part i.
2nd ed. pam. 9¾″. Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1944. 1s. R.

699.895 : 72.025.1 arch file
MINISTRY OF HEALTH 699.895 : 72.025.1] 728 : 69.059.2
[Housing : repair.] General scheme for repair of houses, etc. (Circular 9/44.)
leaflet. dupl. typescript. 8¾″. 1944. R.
[Housing : repair.] General scheme for repair of houses, etc. (Circular 49/44.)
dupl. typescript. 13″. Lond. 1944. R.

699.895 : 72.025.1 file
699.895 : 72.025.1] 728 [691.11 : 620.193.83
Dry rot in unoccupied and damaged houses. (Circular 3/44.)
dupl. typescript. 7″. 1944.
Enclosing Memorandum. D— r— *&c.*
dupl. typescript. 8″. [1944.]
—R. (2).

GEOLOGY

BLYTH (F. G. H.) 55
69.021.13/51
A Geology for engineers. [With Appx. on Soil mechanics, by A. W. Skempton.]
8½″. viii + 302 pp. + xvi pls. Lond. : Arnold. 1943.
£1 1s. P.

TOPOGRAPHY

91 (42.54 L) [352 + 711.4—163
LEICESTER, *city* : PUBLICITY AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
Leicester. Post war civic affairs.
10¼″ × 7¾″. 32 pp. Leicester. [? 1944.]

91 (42.54 L) [352 + 711.4—163
LEICESTER, *city* : CITY SURVEYOR
Interim report of the C— S— [J. L. Beckett]. On proposals under consideration by the Special Reconstruction Committee of the City Council.
pam. 9½″. [Leicester. 1944.]
—Both presented by the City Surveyor.

PLANNING, RECONSTRUCTION (Physical and Sociological)

Inf. file 71 : 3
WELLS (JOYCE)
What plan? (Planned reconstruction, 5. Society of Friends : Industrial and Social Order Council.)
pam. 8½″. Lond. 1943. 6d. R.

71 : 3 (42) (06)
BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES, *New York—British Government agency*
Post-war planning in Britain. Unofficial post-war planning 1939—1943.
9″. 80 pp. New York, &c. [1943 or -44.]
Presented by the Organisation.

BRITANNICUS, *pseud.* Inf. file 71 : 3] 6 + 63
The Future of industry and agriculture. (Planned reconstruction, 2. Society of Friends : Industrial and Social Order Council.)
Reprint. pam. 8½″. Lond. 1942 (1943). 4d. P.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Inf. file 711
[TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ASSOCIATION, *rubber-stamped*]
Study outlines. Town and country planning for the local community.
dupl. typescript. 10″. [1943 or -44.] 2s. 6d. R.

WILLIAMS-ELLIS (CLOUGH) Inf. file 711 + 728.1
Planning and you. (I.D.C.E. : Industrial Discussion Clubs Experiment.)
pam. 7½″. [Lond. 1943 or -44.]
Presented by the Author [F.].

STEPHENSON (FLORA) *and* POOL (PHŒBE) 711
*A Plan for town and country. (Target for tomorrow *series*, No. ii.)
9¾″. 60 pp. Lond. : Pilot Press. 1944. 4s. 6d. R. & P.

Inf. file 711 + 711.111.5
WEST MONMOUTHSHIRE JOINT PLANNING COMMITTEE
A Short explanation of the meaning and scope of town and country planning and the work involved in the preparation of planning schemes. —Town and Country Planning Acts, 1932 and 1943. [By] Maurice E. Taylor.
pam. 8½″. n.p. 1944.
Presented by the Author [A.].

711 (063) + 728.1 (063)
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING
International Housing and Town Planning Congress (Congreso Internacional de Planificacion y de la Habitacion) :—
16th, Mexico, 1938 :
shelved 03 [728.1 + 711
Glosario internacional de terminos tecnicos de planificacion y de la habitacion.—International glossary of technical terms *&c.* [In 5 languages.] (Ramos arizpe No. 1.)
10¾″. 116 (' 118 '—2) pp. Mexico. [1938 or later.]
Informe final del xvi° Congreso *&c.*
12″. 101 (' 103 '—2) pp. Mexico. 1939.
[Papers :]
711.4 (72 M)
CONTRERAS (CARLOS) La Planificacion de la ciudad de Mexico. 1918-1938. (Fundación Mexicana de Planificación. Rámos arizpe No. 1.)
11¾″. (iii) + 31 pp. incl. pls. [Mexico. 1938 or later.]
728.1.031 (72)
FABILA (ALFONSO) Ls Habitacion rural en Mexicq.
11¾″. (i) + 49 pp. Mexico. 1938.
711.5 (72 M) : 312.91
O'GORMAN (EDMUNDO) Reflexiones sobre la distribución urbana colonial de la ciudad de México.
11¼″. 50 (' 52 '—2) pp. Mexico. 1938.
711.7 (72 M) SJL + NP
MEXICO : COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DE SAN JUAN DE LETRÁN Informe sobre las obras de ampliacion de las calles [street widenings] de S— J— de L— y Niño Perdido, . . . 1933 a . . . 1938. [By Carlos Contreras.]
11¾″. (iii) + 19 pp. Mexico. [1938 or later.]
711.4 (72 M).034
TOUSSAINT (MANUEL), GOMEZ DE OROZCO (FEDERICO), *and* FERNANDEZ (JUSTINO) Planos de la ciudad de Mexico, siglos xvi y xvii. Estudio *&c.* (Instituto de Investigaciones Esteticas de la Universidad Nacional Autonoma.)
11¼″. 197 (' 205 '—8) pp. incl. folding pls. Mexico. 1938.
711.554 (72 M) : 304 + 728.1 (72 M) : 304
UNION DE ARQUITECTOS SOCIALISTAS, *Mexico* Proyecto de la ciudad obrera en Mexico, D.F. Doctrina socialista de la arquitectura.
11¾″. (vii) + 9 pp. + pls., one folding. Moscow. 1938.
711.7 : 69.051.22 : 69.035
ZAMORA (ADOLFO) La Cuestión del transito en una ciudad que carece de subsuelo adecuado para vías subterráneas o elevadas [routes lacking sufficient subsoil for underground or elevated roads].
11¾″. (i) + 5 pp. Mexico. 1938.
711.58 : 711.554
—— La Habitación agrupada y la Aislada, en relación con el problema del empleo del tiempo libre [grouped and isolated housing in relation to employment and leisure].
12″. 7 pp. Mexico. 1938.
—All presented by Señor Carlos Contreras [Hon.Corr.Mem.], President of the Congress.
Previous congress was in Paris, 1937.

X (06) box
R.I.B.A. 711 (076) + 711 : 016
Examination for the R.I.B.A. diploma in town planning. (Conducted by the Town Planning Joint Examination Board.) Regulations and syllabus. [With book lists.]
[Reprint.] leaflet. 13¼″. Lond. [1942.].
[With sticker addition to bibliog.]
Previous pubn. [1939].
711 (42.71/72) : 016
MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING
Merseyside. A short bibliography of physical planning and development. Compiled by Anne Holt.
dupl. typescript (dupl. cover). 8¾″. 1944.
Presented by the Library of the Ministry.

Inf. file 711 (73)
ARCHITECTURAL FORUM, *journal. editors of*
Planning with you.
pam. 9″. [New York. c. 1943.] R. (2).

Inf. file 711 (94) : 940.5344
ROYAL AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS : NEW SOUTH WALES CHAPTER—POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
Interim report submitted *&c.*
dupl. typescript. 13½″. 1943. R.

GREAT BRITAIN : PARLIAMENT—ACTS 711 : 34 (42)
Town and Country Planning (Interim Development) Act, 1943.
pam. 9¾″. Lond. 1943. 3s. P.

711 : 37 + 711 (07) (73)
HARVARD *University* : GRADUATE SCHOOL OF DESIGN
*The Graduate School of Design and the education of planners. A report by Prof. John Merriman Gaus. (The E— of p— with special reference to the G— S— of D—, *cover title.*)
pam. 8¾″. [Cambridge, Mass.] 1943.
Presented by the Author (2).

WAR OFFICE 711 : 37 (075.5)
Correspondence courses for members of H.M. Forces. Syllabus of a course on The background of planning. (Drawn up by School of Planning and Research for Regional Development, London.) (A.E. 3 Series T.P.I.)
repr. typescript, printed cover. 8″. [Lond.] 1943. *Presented.*

ORWIN (C. S.) Inf. file 711 [72.08 : 333
The Land and the nation. (Planned reconstruction, 1. Society of Friends : Industrial and Social Order Council.)
pam. 8½″. Lond. 1942. 2d. P.

Inf. file 711 [72.08 : 333 + 728.1 (42)
LIBERAL PARTY : [COMMITTEE . . . ON POST-WAR PROBLEMS] : SUB-COMMITTEE ON LAND AND HOUSING (LIBERAL LAND AND HOUSING SUB-COMMITTEE)
Land & housing. Report and summary of the L— L— & H— S—.
pam. 7¼″. Lond. [1944.] *Presented.*

REGIONAL PLANNING

TRÜDINGER (P.) 711.3 (494.23)
Planungs-probleme der region Basel. (*From* Basler Woche, Nos. 6-9, Feb. & Mar. 1942.)
pam. 11¾″. n.p. [1942 or after.]
Presented by the Author, chief of Basel City Planning Office.

Inf. file 711.3 (494.34)
STEIGER (RUDOLF)
Regionalplanung im Kanton Zürich. (*From* [Zürich : Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule], E. T. H.-Tagung für Landesplanung, 1942, Vortrage.)
(pages, stitched.) 11¾″. Zürich. [1943.]
Presented by the President of the Basler Ingenieur- und Architektverein

711.3—162 (42.19)

NORTH MIDDLESEX JOINT TOWN PLANNING COMMITTEE

North Middlesex regional planning scheme. Report prepared . . . by Adams, Thompson & Fry *&c.*

$11\frac{3}{4}'' \times 9\frac{3}{4}''$. 80 pp. + (21) pls. + map in pocket. n.p. 1928.

711.3—162 (42.21)

NORTH WEST SURREY JOINT TOWN PLANNING COMMITTEE

North west Surrey regional planning scheme. Report prepared . . . by Adams, Thompson & Fry *&c.*

$11\frac{3}{4}'' \times 9\frac{3}{4}''$. 51 pp. + pls. + map in pocket. n.p. 1928.

711.3—162 (42.21)

MID SURREY JOINT TOWN PLANNING COMMITTEE

Mid Surrey regional planning scheme. Report prepared . . . by Adams, Thompson & Fry *&c.*

$11\frac{3}{4}'' \times 9\frac{3}{4}''$. 61 pp. + (5) pls. + map in pocket. n.p. 1928. Map in pocket lacking.

711.3—162 (42.25)

NORTHERN AREA EAST SUSSEX JOINT TOWN PLANNING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Northern area East Sussex region. Report of the . . . Committee 1931. [By W. R. Davidge.] (North-east Sussex, *cover title.*)

$12'' \times 9\frac{3}{4}''$. 75 pp. + pls. + map in pocket. n.p. 1931.

711.3—162 (42.25)

BRIGHTON, HOVE & DISTRICT JOINT TOWN PLANNING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Preliminary report. [R. A. Hudson, t. p. assistant.]

ob. $9\frac{3}{4}'' \times 12\frac{1}{2}''$. n.p. (ii) + vi + 93 pp. + maps, 1 in pocket. n.p. 1928, *cover date.*

Some leaves loose and torn.

711.3—162 (42.25)

EASTBOURNE & DISTRICT JOINT TOWN PLANNING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Eastbourne and district regional planning scheme. A report prepared . . . by Adams, Thompson & Fry *&c.*

$11\frac{3}{4}'' \times 9\frac{3}{4}''$. 95 pp. + pls. + map in pocket. n.p. 1931.

711.3—162 (42.74)

COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF RURAL ENGLAND: RYEDALE BRANCH

Ryedale. A report on the district *&c.* C. W. E. Duncombe, ed. [By various aus.]

$11'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$. 88 pp. + pls. + end-paper maps. Appleton-le-Moors. [1934.]

711.3—162 (42.82)

JOINT COMMITTEE [OF SOUTH TYNESIDE REGION]

South Tyneside regional town planning scheme. Report *&c.*

ob. $9\frac{3}{4}'' \times 12\frac{1}{4}''$. iv + 68 pp. + pls. + 3 maps in pocket. n.p. 1928.

Some leaves loose.

711.3—162 (42.85/88)

JOINT COMMITTEE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES (*or* REGIONAL COMMITTEE) [OF THE LAKE DISTRICT (SOUTH)]

The Lake district (south) regional planning scheme. The report prepared for the J— C— . . . by R. H. Mattocks, *&c.*

$12\frac{1}{4}'' \times 10''$. xi + 67 pp. + xvii pls. + map in pocket. Kendal: Atkinson & Pollitt. 1930.

—*All purchased from Capt. B. S. Townroe* [*Hon.A.*].

EAST MONMOUTHSHIRE JOINT PLANNING COMMITTEE

Annual report: 5th, 1943-1944. [1944.] *Presented by Mr. M. E. Taylor* [*A.*]

LAND SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION Inf. file 711.323 : 331

Town planning and the part-time use of land by industrial and other urban workers.

pam. $7\frac{1}{4}''$. Lond. 1943. R. (2).

TOWN PLANNING AND RE-PLANNING

Inf. file 711.4 + 711.58

REVERE COPPER AND BRASS INCORPORATED, *New York*

Why city planning is your responsibility. [By Oscar Stonorov and Louis Kahn.]

pam. $9\frac{1}{4}''$. [N.Y. 1943 or -44.]

Presented by Mr. Stonorov, joint author (2).

ROBERTSON (MANNING) Inf. file 7114.

Town planning. (Reconstruction pamphlet, No. 1.) (National Town Planning Exhibition, Dublin, 1944.)

pam. $7\frac{1}{2}''$. Dublin: Duffy. 1944.

Presented by the Author.

728.1 (73) box
711.4 (4 + 9)

U.S.: NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY—OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR: DIVISION OF URBAN STUDIES

Bulletins:

No. 11. Some elements of urban land policies in certain other countries [in Europe and Australasia].

dupl. typescript. $10\frac{1}{2}''$. 1944. *Presented*

IRISH ASSOCIATION 711.4 (41.5)

Town planning in Ireland. (Irish Association pamphlets on Irish affairs—No. 2.) [Town planning in Eire, by Manning Robertson; T.p. in Northern Ireland, by R. S. Wilshere.]

pam. $7\frac{1}{4}''$. n.p. 1944.

Presented by Mr. Manning Robertson [*F.*], *part author.*

GRANT (ULYSSES S.) Inf. file 711.4 (73 W)

Washington. A planned city in evolution. An address . . . at . . . the Joint Committee on the National Capital.

pam. $9\frac{1}{4}''$. n.p. 1944.

Copy No. 276. *Presented by the Committee.*

CLARKE (GILMORE D.) Inf. file 711.4 (73 W).01

Aesthetic standards for the national capital: an address . . . at . . . the Joint Committee on the National Capital.

dupl. typescript. 11″. 1944.

Presented by the Committee.

MAGINNIS (C. D.) Inf. file 711.4 (73 W)

The Nation's city: an address . . . at . . . Joint Committee *&c.*

dup. typescript. 11″. 1944.

Presented by the Committee.

FLEMING (P. B.) Inf. file 711.4 (73 W)

Federal works for the Federal city: an address . . . at . . . Joint Committee *&c.*

dupl. typescript. 11″. 1944.

Presented by the Committee.

U.S.: RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION 711.4 : 711.521 (73)

Greenbelt towns. A demonstration in suburban planning.

pam. $11\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9\frac{1}{4}''$. Washington. 1936.

711.4 : 711.521 (73)
dupl.: Inf. file

U.S.: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Greenbelt communities. [Work of Resettlement Admn.]

dupl. typescript. $10\frac{1}{2}''$. [Washington. 1940.]

Presented (2) *by Dr. R. Heindel, Librarian, American Library, London.*

BAUER (CATHERINE) Inf. file 711.4 : 940.5344

Cities in flux. (*From* [a journal].)

pages, unsewn. $9\frac{3}{4}''$. [1943 or earlier.]

Presented by Miss Bauer, the author.

HASTINGS, *borough* 711.4—162 (42.25 H)

Borough of Hastings town planning scheme. Report on the general development plan. By T. A. Mawson & Sons and Adams, Thompson & Fry.

$11\frac{3}{4}'' \times 9\frac{3}{4}''$. 51 pp. + pls. + map in pocket. n.p. 1930.

Purchased from Capt. B. S. Townroe [*Hon.A.*].

PLYMOUTH *city* 711.4—162 (42.35 P)

*A Plan for Plymouth. The report prepared . . . by J. Paton Watson, . . . and Patrick Abercrombie, . . . with appendices on agriculture and soil by Dudley Stamp . . . and G. W. Robinson, *&c.*

$12'' \times 9\frac{1}{2}''$. xvi + 147 pp. + pls., some folding + end-paper + map in pocket. Plymouth: Underhill. 1943 [1944]. R. & P. (4).

LANCHESTER (H. V.) 711.4—162 (678.1)

Zanzibar. A study in tropical town planning.

$11'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$. (iii) + 84 pp. + pls., 1 folding + vi maps in pocket. Cheltenham: Burrow. 1923.

Purchased from Capt. B. S. Townroe [*Hon.A.*].

LEIPZIGER (HUGO) Inf. file 711.4—163 + 72.036.6

Quality control in city building. The cultural function of environmental planning. (*From* Univ. of Texas: College of Engineering: Journal of Architecture, Engineering and Industry, vol. 6, Jan.)

pam. $10\frac{1}{4}''$. [Austin. 1944.]

Presented by the College.

Inf. file 711.4—163 (42.12) L

LINDY (K. J.) *and* LEWIS (B. A. P. WINTON)
City of London sketch plan.
dupl. typescript. 13″. 1944. R.
With 10 *Ph.* prints (including 2 dupl.).

PEPPER (F. J.) Inf. file 711.4—163 (42.48 B)
How should the city be replanned? An open letter *&c.* (*Map on back* : . . . plan proposed by Mr. P—, 1918. . . . [by] City Surveyor, 1944.)
sheet, 30″ × 30″, folded. [Birmingham. 1944.] *Presented*

Inf. file 711.4—163 (71 T)

TORONTO *city* : CITY PLANNING BOARD
The Master plan for the city of Toronto and environs.
pam. 9″. Toronto. 1943.
Presented by the Board.
Annual report : Second. [For 1943.]
(31 Dec.) 1943. R.

Inf. file 711.4—163 (71 T) (064) : 912
Planning for Toronto. . . . Exhibition . . . 1944. List of maps.
dupl. typescript. 11″. 1944. R.

711.4—163 (73)

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE, *Chicago, for* AMERICAN MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION, AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PLANNING OFFICIALS, *and* INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION
Action for cities. A guide for community planning. (Pubn. No. 86.)
10½″. (vi) + 77 pp. Chicago : P.A.S. 1943. ($1.)
Presented by the American Society of Planning Officials.

711.4—163 (73)

CALIFORNIA HOUSING AND PLANNING ASSOCIATION
A Chart for changing cities.
pam. 9¾″. n.p. [1944.] *Presented by the Assn.*

× MS.

TINDALL (K.) 711.454 + 91 (42.72 A)
The Growth and development of an industrial cotton town. [Accrington and district.] (Thesis awarded distinction in Final Examination, Dec.)
typescript, *Ph.*, & *D.* (some in pocket). 13″. [1943.]
Presented by the Author.

ZONING

711.58

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA (UAW-CIO), *Detroit*
Homes for workers in planned communities thru collective action. (Pubn. No. 24.)
8½″. 62 pp. Detroit : UAW-CIO, Educn. Dept. 1943. (25c.)
Presented by Miss Catherine Bauer.

KUPLI (HANS) Inf. file 711.58 (494 Z)
Albisrieden, eine siedlung von Zürich. (*From* [Zürich : Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule], E. T. H.-Tagung für Landesplanung, 1942, Vortrage.)
(pages, stitched.) 11¾″. Zürich. [1943.]
Presented by the President of the Basler Ingenieur- und Architektverein.

TRANSPORT PLANNING

MINISTRY OF WAR TRANSPORT 711.7
Memorandum on the lay-out and construction of roads. (Memorandum No. 575.) (Superseding Memorandum No. 483 (Roads).)
pam. 9¾″. Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1943. 6d. P.

GARDENS, PRESERVATION OF AMENITY

U.S. : DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE 712.22 : 728.3
Farmers' bulletins :
No. 1044. The city home garden.
pam. 9¾″. Washington. 1942. (5c.) *Presented.*

BRADFORD CIVIC SOCIETY 719.3 (42.74 B) (06)
Annual report : The First. 1942-3 [year ending Sept.].
pam. 8½″. [Bradford. 1944.] R.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION 016 : 05
The Subject Index to Periodicals. 1942. T. R. Powel, ed.
12″ × 9½″. Lond. 1944. £3. 17s. P.

OLDER WORKS

Mr. Lionel N. Barrett [*A.*] (presented c. 1942, catalogued 1944).
Mr. Edward Carter [*A., Librarian*] (2-vol. work).
H.M. Commissioners of Crown Lands, through National Buildings Record.
Miss A. Farewell Jones [*A.*] (4, presented 1942, catalogued 1944).
Mrs. Gillespie (4, including 1 to loan ; also an annual, set of 4).
Mrs. Goddard, from the library of the late John Bilson [*F.*] (4).
Mr. A. S. Harvey through Mr. Dudley Harbron [*F.*] (2).
Mr. B. A. P. W. Lewis [*A.*] (2).
London County Council, Architects' Department (4).
Mrs. Walter J. N. Millard (by bequest) (11) (presented 1942, catalogued 1944).
Mr. R. Liddesdale Palmer [*F.*] (an early work).
The late Mr. A. N. Prentice [*F.*] (*by bequest*) (132 works, including 43 to Loan).
Mr. Manning Robertson [*F.*].
Mrs. Walcot, from the library of the late William Walcot [*F.*] (12, including 4 to Loan).
Presented (anonymously) (4) *to Loan Library.*
To Loan Library, otherwise (2).
TOWN PLANNING BOOKS, PURCHASED : *Capt. B. S. Townroe* [*Hon. A.*] (4 works ; and 15 regional planning reports, to Loan Library).
Purchased : (1, early work).

DRAWINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, &c.

O.S. maps in case. By Mr. R. W. Fury [*S.*].
Map, The Growth of Middlesex, by M. S. Briggs. *By the draughtsman* [*F.*].
3 *decoration studies*, c. 1800. *By Mr. C. A. Hindley.*
2 *sketch books and a drawing in a pamphlet, by J. & R. Adam. Purchased.*
Eton, and places in Normandy : 46 sketches.
Presented by Mr. F. L. Pearson, from the library of his father, James Loughborough Pearson (1943, catd. 1944).
Map of Rome, 1561 (12 sheets) (presented 1942, catalogued 1944).
Presented by Mr. Mowbray A. Green [*F.*].

Review of Periodicals

1943-44—III (interim list)

PLANNING, including UNIT PLANNING

JNL., AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS (Washington), *1944 Jan., pp. 27-32 :*
Dimensional or modular co-ordination. Article by F. Heath, jr., on current U.S. ideas and work.

COMMERCIAL

AIR TREATMENT ENGINEER, *1944 April, pp. 50-3 :*
Engineering (heating, ventilating and air-conditioning) services for a new office building by Lt.-Col. H. McK. Kirkby.
RECONSTRUCCION (Madrid), *1943 Dec., pp. 413-20 :*
Abattoir at Guernica.

INDUSTRIAL

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (N. York), *1944 Jan., pp. 93-4 :*
Hotel laundries. Time-saver standard.
AIR TREATMENT ENGINEER, *1944 April, pp. 57-60 :*
Ventilation of factories : legal provisions and technical means.

WELFARE, (HOSPITALS, &c.)

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (N. York), *1944 Jan., pp. 71-8 :*
Halloran General Hospital, Staten Island, converted for war casualties treatment, including occupational and art therapy.
REVISTA DE AQRUITECTURA (Buenos Aires), *1944 Jan., pp. 27-30 :*
Polyclinic in Tucuman, by J. Roca. Illusd. and described.
ENGINEERING NEWS-RECORD (N. York), *1944 Jan. 27, pp. 106-10 :*
Building a hospital in Ecuador. 100-bed pavilion-patio hpl. for infectious diseases. Earthquake-resistant structure fully described and illusd.
ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, *1944 Mar., pp. 59-68 :*
Health centres. Introduction by Lionel Pearson [*F.*] and illusns. project of large centre for Manchester by G. N. Hill [*F.*], type plans of U.S. Public Health Service centres, centres in Trinidad by W. H. Watkins & Partners [*FF.*] for Govt. Health Service. Also doctors' grouped surgeries.

RESTAURANTS

BUILDER, *1944 Mar. 24, p. 237 :*
Restaurant and bar counters designed on economy standard by M. of Works for U.S. Red Cross clubs. Isometric details.

BRIDGES

PROCEEDINGS AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, *1943 Dec.:*
Tacoma Narrows suspension bridge, State of Washington, U.S.A. Report and discussion on collapse.

SCHOOLS; LABORATORIES

REVISTA DE ARQUITECTURA (Buenos Aires), *1944 Jan., pp. 41-8:*
Country school, La Dulce Ranch, by E. Sacristo. Simple modern design in brick.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, *1944 Mar. 17, pp. 193-5:*
Laboratory for Argentine Ministry of Agriculture, Buenos Aires, by Architectural Service of the Ministry, for research into production and use of oil and gasoline. Plan, views, brief description.

DOMESTIC (general)

JNL., INSTN. MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY ENGINEERS, *1944 Mar. 7, pp. 226-237:*
Small houses: articles on prefabrication and cottage planning by E. Phillips, City Housing Archt., Nottingham; on Design and economy in materials by A. O. Marshall, Boro. Surveyor, Ilkeston; illusd. model, plan and isometric of model kitchen.

CALIFORNIA ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE (Los Angeles), *1943 Dec., pp. 24-5:*
"House for post-war living," by Marcel Breuer. Interesting analysis of home needs for privacy and mixed activities expressed in house form.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, '44, Mar. 23, p. 234:
Report of Interdepartmental Committee on House Construction (Burt Committee).

HOUSING

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, *1944 Mar. 31, pp. 222-5:*
"The economic frontage": design for pair of houses based on the "universal" plan; special attention to kitchen and services lay-out; by W. Segal. Illusd.

BUILDER, *1944 Mar. 31, p. 255, and other notices:*
Government housing and planning policy. Mr. Churchill's broadcast speech, March 26.

OFFICIAL ARCHITECT, *1944 Mar., pp. 110-2:*
Zlin, Czechoslovakia. Housing and town planning.

WERK (Zürich), *1944 Jan., pp. 10-3:*
Housing proposals for the new Rotterdam. Article by H. Schmidt. Description and illusns. of flats and terrace houses.

WERK (Zürich), *1944 Jan., pp. 14-8:*
Engepark housing estate, by W. Dunkel. 3-storey flats.

PENCIL POINTS (New York), *1944 Jan.:*
Valencia Gardens. U.S.H.A. urban housing scheme, San Francisco, by H. A. Thomson, W. W. Wurster. 252 dwellings; plans and lay-out fully described and illusd.
N. York State Housing Authority projects, Niagara Falls. Small terrace housing in neighbourhood unit.

BUILDER, *1944 Mar. 31, p. 258:*
"Foam-slag" houses: demonstration models, Clydebank, by Sam Bunton [*L.*]. View of interior and plans, etc.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, *1944 Mar. 24, pp. 201-6;* ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, *Mar. 30, pp. 239-48:*
BUILDER, *Mar. 24, pp. 233-6:*
Northamptonshire Rural housing competition results. Illustrations of winning designs.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, *1944 Jan. 14, pp. 30-31:*
Post-war housing policy, by Sir H. Williams, M.P. Population age-group as basic factor.

JNL., INSTN. OF MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY ENGINEERS, *1944 Mar. 7, pp. 322-5:*
Post-war housing: analysis of cost of "£500 house" in labour, materials, profit, etc.

FLATS; HOUSES—CONVERSION INTO FLATS

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, *1944 Mar., pp. 52-7:*
Flats: small family flats in Sweden and in Parkchester, N. York. Illustd. with plans of Swedish flats.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, *1944 Mar. 30, pp. 250-2:*
House conversion into flats. Paper to Housing Centre, by Dr. J. Fenton, M.O.H. Kensington.

BUILDER, *1944 Mar. 31, pp. 253-4:*
Conversion of old houses into flats. Article by E. Ranger [*F.*]. Illusd.

HOTELS

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (N. York), *1944 Jan., pp. 52-70:*
Hotels. Special no. Article by F. Keally on remodelling Wenonah Hotel, City Bay, Michigan, inc. kitchen and bedroom plans. Illus. one-story hotel for Dow Chemical Co., Freeport, Texas.

FARMS

COUNTRY LIFE, *1944 Mar. 31, pp. 546-8:*
Farm buildings of tomorrow. Article by A. Wise, illusd. by photos of old and new bdgs.

BUNGALOWS; SKI HUTS

BUILDER, *1944 Mar. 31, p. 257:*
Bungalow, Egypt End, Farnham Common, by Samuel & Harding [*AA.*]. (Further reference.)

CALIFORNIA ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE (Los Angeles), *1944 Dec., p. 30:*
Ski Lodge, U.S.A., by William Wurster and Jerome Hill (owner).

DOMESTIC DEPENDENCIES

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, *1944 Mar. 24, pp. 210-1:*
Experimental kitchen for post-war housing, designed by J. T. Castle [*A.*], City Architect, Bradford

COUNTRY LIFE, *1944 Mar. 24, pp. 514-5:*
Wells: their miracles and legends by G. H. Browning. Illusd.

CRAFTS

ILLUSD. CARPENTER AND BUILDER, *1944 Mar. 17, pp. 283-4:*
Possibilities for true fresco in contemporary building, by I. Colquhoun. Illusd. line drgs.

ARCHITECTURE (GENERAL)

PENCIL POINTS (N. York), *1944 Jan., pp. 71-2:*
The future of the American Institute of Architects: in Architecture of the Future series, pt. 4, by Talbot Hamlin.

THEORY

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER, *1944 Mar., pp. 101-14; May, 197-202:*
A new approach to the æsthetics of engineering structures, by D. T. Lloyd Jones.

COUNTRY LIFE, *1944 Mar. 17, p. 471:*
Colour in mediæval architecture; letter from G. B. Wood, illusd. Durham Cath. examples.

HISTORY

COUNTRY LIFE, *1944 Mar. 24, pp. 502-4:*
The English master builder. Article by Edmund Esdaile. The tradition and its survival illustrated by Worcester Guildhall, King's Lynn Customs House, Lancing College Chapel by R. H. Carpenter and other bdgs.

Notes

MEMBERS SERVING WITH THE FORCES

Casualties, Distinctions, etc.

KILLED

BROWNE, A. D. [*A.*], R.A.F.V.R.
BRUCE, NIGEL [*A.*], F/Lt. R.A.F.
BUCKLEY, J. C. [*S.*], Flying Officer R.A.F.
SMITH, F. G. [*S.*], Capt. R.A.
WILLIAMSON, ERIC [*S.*], 2nd-Lieut. R.E.

PRISONERS OF WAR

BRADFORD, W. N. [*S.*], L/Bdr. R.A.
CRUDEN, S. H. [*A.*], Acting Lieut. R.N.V.R.
LEWIN, F. A. [*S.*], Cpl. The London Scottish.
NEWTON, A. T. [*S.*], Sigmn. R.C.S.
WALKER, D. V. C. [*S.*], Lieut. R.A.

MISSING

MORTIMER, G. E., D.F.M. [*S.*], F/Lt. R.A.F.

DISTINCTIONS

WILSON, F. CANDELENT [*F.*], Major R.E. Presented with a "Certificate of Good Service" by the Commander-in-Chief through the G.O.C. South-Eastern Command.

DISCHARGED ON MEDICAL GROUNDS

COULDRICK, H. C. C. [*F.*], Capt. R.E.
ROTH, S. H. J. [*A.*], 2nd-Lieut. Royal Sussex Regt.
SHAPLEY, R. S. [*A.*], Lieut. R.E.

IDENTIFICATION COLOURS FOR SERVICES IN LABORATORIES

Our attention has been called to the fact that in the article on Industrial Chemical Laboratories by Mr. Edward D. Mills in the December 1943 issue of the *Journal*, the identification colours for services differed from those recommended in the British Standard Specification for the identification of pipes, etc.: B.S.617: 1942.

The colours given in the article were those used in the laboratory with which the author is associated. For general use, however, the exclusive recommendation must be of the national standard as follows :

Services	*Colours specified in B.S.617*
Electricity	Orange
Water	Azure blue
Compressed air ..	White
Vacuum	White
Gas	Deep cream
Steam	Crimson
Drainage	Black

R.I.B.A. Examinations for Prisoners of War

At the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination for Prisoners of War held at *Stalag Luft 6* in the Spring of 1943, F/Sgt. Douglas Pearcy passed in the History of Architecture.

At the R.I.B.A. Final Examination for Prisoners of War held at *Oflag IX A/H*, in the Autumn of 1943, Captain R. G. Bateson passed in the subjects for which he sat as follows :

B.1 General Construction.
C. Hygiene (including Drainage, Ventilation, Heating, Lighting, and Water Supply).
D. Specifications and the properties and uses of Building Materials.
F. Thesis.

R.I.B.A. Examination for the Office of Building Surveyor

At the R.I.B.A. Examination for the Office of Building Surveyor under Local Authorities held on May 3, 4 and 5 1944, eight candidates presented themselves and the following were successful :—

Mr. Percival E. Fern.
Mr. Sydney D. Hughes.
Mr. William Marshall.
Mr. Percival H. Rose.
Mr. Philip G. Shaw.
Mr. Peter T. Weatherill.

Back Numbers of R.I.B.A. Journals Wanted

In recent issues we have from time to time asked members to return spare copies of their *Journals* to help build up the Royal Institute's stocks, which are always in danger of depletion owing to the difficulty of printing an adequate number to provide a reserve.

We shall be most grateful if members who have copies of the following issues which they do not wish to keep, will return them to the Librarian. The issue for January 1944 is wanted particularly.

November, 1943
December, 1943
January, 1944
February, 1944

Demobilisation and Post-War Employment and Index of Members' Work

Questionnaire " B," which has been sent to all members of the R.I.B.A., asks for particulars of the work they have carried out. Several members who are partners in firms have asked whether they should supply details of all the work carried out by their firms even although they have not been personally closely associated with some of the schemes, or whether they should confine the information to work for which they have been individually responsible.

Members in this position who have not already completed and returned questionnaire " B " are advised to give particulars of their own individual experience and work and to supply a supplementary list of work carried out by their firms for which they have not been immediately responsible.

The Annual Convention of the R.I.A.S.

The Annual Convention of the Royal Incorporation of the Architects of Scotland was held in Edinburgh on 2 June.

At the general meeting a report of Council was received, and the elections to the Council were announced. Sir Ian MacAlister was elected to Honorary Fellowship.

At a luncheon which followed the general meeting, Mr. J. R. McKay, who had been re-elected President, made a speech, in the course of which he dealt largely with planning matters. He deplored the lack of a National Plan, and said that without it, no schemes could be started, or, if they were prepared, considerable adaptations and alterations would be necessary.

He referred appreciatively to the work of the R.I.B.A. Central Advisory Committee and hoped that Scottish architects would be able to contribute their share. He expressed a hope that every authority in Scotland would appoint an architectural town planner with powers comparable to those granted to doctors in their work for local authorities. He hoped particularly that Edinburgh would blaze the trail by the appointment of its own town planner.

Mr. McKay referred in detail to the vast variety of work which the modern town planner had to fulfil, and to the peculiar qualifications of architects for this task. He spoke at some length on housing, which he described as a problem as large and world-wide as the war itself. Housing programmes after the war would, alone, be greater than the whole of the pre-war building programmes. He issued some warnings about too uncritical a use of prefabrication, and said that prefabricated houses were not emergency or short-date, and that there was a large element of gamble in their use. He referred critically to the Portal house, but said that if it was to be this house or nothing, then let them have this house, which would give healthy but cramped shelter to our homeless population. He said that all classes of houses must be provided—short and long-date houses, emergency houses, and so on, but they must all be aesthetically related, so that the roads and services could remain, and only the houses become out-of-date.

Correspondence

ART-HISTORY AND SCIENCE.

Half Moon Cottage,
Little Bookham, Surrey.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A. *17.4.44.*

SIR,—The paper by Mr. M. Hartland Thomas in your March issue is both heartening and thought-provoking. But surely it is a pity that he should indulge in diatribes against an imaginary pedant whom he labels " the art historian " ? We have gone a long way since Ruskin (whose *Seven Lamps* appeared almost a century ago), and even Ruskin's could hardly be termed an " insensitive pigeon-holing mind."

Among more recent art historians the name of Professor Lethaby is familiar to all, and who that has read his little book *Architecture* can forget his manly rejection of the doctrine that we should simply imitate past forms ? The architectural art historians of the present day, far from deserving the obloquy heaped upon them, are the very people who add point to Mr. Thomas's remarks. For example, is it not significant that the " Gothic " empiric construction of the roof of Westminster Hall lasted five centuries, and ravages by beetle apart could have endured indefinitely, while the " Roman " work of the scientist Wren's St. Paul's was in serious danger after only two hundred years ?

Wren, himself one of the greatest scientists of his age, had an instinctive respect for the traditional forms which exemplified sound construction, for on being told that some of his London steeples had been thrown down by the great storm of 1703, he exclaimed " Not St. Dunstan's, I am sure," being confident that its " Gothic " bow-steeple could stand anything—and so it had.

The art historians have provided Mr. Thomas with his illuminating " conception of a building that is in some ways primitive, and imagine the whole structure as one piece, as did the builders, who in the past might have used the simple cruck for pillar and roof-tree combined." One might add the precedent for prefabricated houses to be found in all the timber districts of England, where the standard dwelling from early mediæval times to the eighteenth century was framed in advance and its panels filled with hurdles " sprung " into position, only daubing and roof-tiles (or thatch) being added after erection. The sound construction of the parabolic arch, used by the Hittites and other ancient peoples, came very near to re-adoption when Master Christopher

Scune designed the new arches for the falling tower of Ripon about 1500.

The great public, who may well be frightened of scientific theorists, can be coaxed by the judicious application of sound historic precedents, and I picture the architect of the new age advancing into the fray with his art-history in one hand and the latest text-book in the other.—

Yours faithfully, JOHN H. HARVEY.

Obituary

JAMES MACLAREN ROSS, M.C. [*A.*]

We regret to record the sudden death on 2 March of Mr. J. Maclaren Ross, in his sixty-sixth year. Mr. Ross took a keen interest in Institute affairs and gave frequent and ungrudging service as one of the hon. auditors—a position he occupied at the time of his death. He was a member of the Practice Standing Committee from 1934 to 1938, and frequently acted as a scrutineer at the annual elections and as an Invigilator at the examinations. He was trained in the office of Messrs. MacGibbon & Ross (of Edinburgh), at the Edinburgh College of Art and Heriot Watt College, and at the A.A., where he was awarded the Essay Prize in 1900 and the School of Design Medal in 1903.

Mr. Ross had a varied general practice, but specialised more particularly in housing, alterations and extensions to country houses, garden lay-outs, and was for many years architect to the Cassel Hospital at Penshurst. In recent years he was engaged principally on factories, air raid shelters and the restoration of business premises after enemy action.

Mr. Ross was awarded the Military Cross for his services at Cambrai in 1918 as a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers.

At the beginning of the present war he joined the Home Guard and was subsequently given a Commission in view of his valuable military experience.

CHARLES HENRY BIDDULPH PINCHARD [*F.*]

Charles Henry Biddulph Pinchard, who died on 9 May, aged 68, was a pupil of Charles King, architect, of Plymouth, who was an assistant in the office of Lockwood and Mawson, of Bradford, where I served my articles from 1878 to 1883. Pinchard came to me as an assistant in 1897 and was the most satisfactory one I ever had, being clever, artistic, keen, energetic, and interested in his work. A drawing of a house he made for me was hung in the Royal Acadamy. He left me in 1899 to be part-time assistant to Messrs. Wheeler and Son, having already some work of his own in hand, and he became engaged to Miss Lettice Fairfax, the well-known actress, whom he married, after designing a charming house for their occupation between Beaconsfield and Penn, then undeveloped. He wisely took my advice about this, as a good thing for a young architect to do, and he reaped the benefit most plenteously. He and his wife were greatly interested in the beautiful garden that he had planned, and they filled the house with attractive old furniture. I enjoyed some week-ends spent there, and also seeing the many delightful houses he had designed in the neighbourhood, each having an individual character, and ranging from medium size to large. He showed me numerous drawings and photographs of other houses in different parts of the country, all of artistic merit, also some of church work of admirable quality.

The clinics in Brook Street and Marylebone Road, of which he was architect, are fine examples of his skill and capability, and it is lamentable that a continuance of his life and opportunities was denied.

Personally he had great charm and was a very popular and well-loved member of the Arts Club, and had a large circle of private friends.

In the last war he was an officer in the R.N.V.R., and in the present war had an important Army appointment in the South-West of England.

LOUIS AMBLER, F.S.A. (retired *F.*).

Membership Lists

ELECTION : JUNE 1944

The following candidates for membership were elected in June 1944 :

AS FELLOWS (3)

JONES : ROBERT DAVID [*A.* 1921], Cardiff.
SHARPE : ALBERT LAWRENCE [*A.* 1933], Leicester.
And the following Licentiate who has passed the qualifying Examination :
NEWTON : ERNEST ALBERT, Manchester.

AS ASSOCIATES (4)

ADAMS : JOHN TREADWELL, Dunmurray, N. Ireland.
GIFFORD : MISS ELSPETH GRIZEL, Newton Stewart, Wigtownshire.
MORRIS : WILLIAM, Nottingham.
O'REILLY : CORNELIUS GERARD, B.Arch., Dublin.

AS LICENTIATES (7)

ALDAM : HARRY BLACKBURN, Cleckheaton.
BOWEN : PERCY.
CLARKE : WILLIAM ROBERT CHRISTOPHER.
FISK : SIDNEY HAROLD.
HARDING : AUBREY JULIAN, Winchester.
RANKINE : DAVID, Worcester.
SANDERS : HARRY PERCIVAL, Preston.

ELECTION : OCTOBER 1944

(*2nd list*)

An election of candidates for membership will take place in October 1944. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Byelaws are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Saturday, 12 August 1944.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS FELLOWS (2)

PIGGOTT : JOHN ROBERT [*A.* 1922] (Lt.-Col. R.E.), now a Prisoner of War, formerly Chief Architect, City of Stoke-on-Trent Corporation, Kingsway, Stoke-on-Trent ; 8 Thistley Hough, Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent. E. T. Watkin, J. B. Adams and A. R. Scrivener.
SHEPPARD : RICHARD [*A.* 1936], 34 Bloomsbury Way, W.C.1 ; One Upper Green, Tewin, Herts. G. G. Wornum, Sir J. West and Dr. C. Holden.

AS ASSOCIATES (2)

The name of a school or schools after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised course.

CARROLL : LEO MARY, B.Arch. (N.U.I.) [Univ. Coll., Dublin], 84 Leinster Road, Rathmines, Dublin, Eire. V. Kelly, J. V. Downes and H. G. Simms.
TILLEY : MICHAEL FLOYD [Final], Astrop Park Farm, King's Sutton, Banbury, Oxon. E. M. Rice, F. H. Allen and Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Brown.

AS LICENTIATE (1)

WORT : WILLIAM ALFRED, P.A.S.I., Architect and Surveyor's Department, New Scotland Yard, S.W.1 ; Owlstone Croft, Tudor Avenue, Worcester Park, Surrey. G. M. Trench, H. Robertson and A. G. MacDonald.

ELECTION : NOVEMBER 1944

An election of candidates for membership will take place in November 1944. The name and address of the overseas candidate, with the name of his proposer, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting him must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Monday, 23 October 1944.

AS ASSOCIATE (1)

The name of a school after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised course.

GILLMAN : THOMAS FRANK, B.Arch. [Univ. Coll., Auckland, N.Z.], 13 Palmerston Street, Hamilton, New Zealand. Applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (*d*).

Competitions

Manor House Hospital, Golders Green

The Buildings and Estates Committee of the Manor House Hospital, Golders Green, London, N.W.11, invite architects to submit, in competition, designs for a Women's Section of the Hospital, to be erected on a site in North End Road, opposite the existing Hospital buildings.

Accommodation : (*a*) 72 Beds.
(*b*) Out-Patients' Department and Dispensary.
(*c*) Nursing and Domestic Staff.

Premiums : £500, £300 and £150.
Last day for submitting designs : 12 October 1944.
Last day for questions : 12 August 1944.
Assessor : Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, O.M., R.A.

Conditions of Competition may be obtained on application to The Secretary, The Manor House Hospital, Golders Green, London, N.W.11. Deposit £1.

London Airport

The "Aeroplane" invite designs for an Airport for London from architects and others interested in post-war aviation.

Competitors must be members of the British Empire.

Closing date, 31 December 1944, which will be extended for overseas competitors.

The Judges are :—Mr. Austin Blomfield, M.A. [*F.*] ; Dr. Roxbee Cox, B.Sc., D.I.C., F.R.Ae.S. ; Air Vice-Marshal Bennett, C.B.E., D.S.O. ; Mr. Dennis H. Handover, Air Adviser to the Railways Committee ; Mr. W. R. Verdon Smith, Director of the British Aeroplane Company.

Prizes :—£500, £100, £50.

Full conditions of competition may be obtained from "The Aeroplane," Bowling Green Lane, London, E.C.1.

Dartington Hall : Cottages

The Dartington Hall Trustees invite registered architects to submit in competition designs for cottages to be erected in the post-war period on a site at Dartington, Devon.

Assessors : Dr. Charles Holden [*F.*] and Mr. Lionel Pearson [*F.*].

Premiums : £150 and a further £150 to be awarded at the discretion of the Assessors.

Last day for submitting designs :—31 August 1944.

No questions will be answered.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Dartington Hall Trustees, Dartington, near Totnes, Devon, on payment of a fee of 5s.

A short edition of the conditions modified to meet field conditions is being issued to the Forces through the following :—

Admiralty :—Instr. Commdr. F. S. Sobey, R.N., The Education Department, Admiralty, London, S.W.1.

War Office :—Lt.-Col. J. E. Nelson (for Director of Army Education), The War Office, 45 Eaton Square, London, S.W.1.

Air Ministry :—The Director of Educational Services, The Air Ministry, Adastral House, London, W.C.2.

Timber House Competition

The Timber Development Association, Ltd., invite architects of British nationality to submit in competition designs for a pair of semi-detached timber houses.

Assessors :—Mr. C. Cowles-Voysey [*F.*] ; Mr. Brian O'Rorke [*F.*] ; Mr. Frederick MacManus [*F.*] ; Mr. Bryan Latham, Vice-President of the Timber Trade Federation of the U.K. : Mr. G. W. Grosvenor, Chairman of the Timber Building Manufacturers' Association.

Premiums :—£250, £100 and £50.

Last day for submitting designs :—30 September 1944.

Last day for questions :—1 June 1944.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to The Secretary, Timber Development Association, 75 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Minutes

SESSION 1943-44

At a General Meeting held on Tuesday, 27 June 1944, at 6 p.m., Mr. Percy Thomas, President, in the chair.

The meeting was attended by about 55 members.

The minutes of the one hundred and sixth Annual General Meeting held on 16 May 1944 having been published in the *Journal*, were taken as read, confirmed and signed as correct.

The Acting Secretary having read the report of the scrutineers on the result of the Annual Election for the Council, the President declared that the President, Members of Council, and the Honorary Auditors were duly elected in accordance therewith.

On the motion of the President, a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to the scrutineers for their labours. The proceedings closed at 6.20 p.m.

Notices

ASSOCIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the next election they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Acting Secretary R.I.B.A. as soon as possible.

THE USE OF TITLES BY MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE

In view of the passing of the Architects Registration Act 1938, members whose names are on the Statutory Register are advised to make use simply of the title "Chartered Architect" after the R.I.B.A. affix. The description "Registered Architect" is no longer necessary.

MEMBERS AND PROFESSIONAL AFFIXES

The Council's attention has been called more than once to the practice, among some members, of adding a string of letters of doubtful value to the affix indicating membership of the Royal Institute on their letter paper.

This is a matter in which the Council obviously cannot dictate to members, and must trust to their good sense. It should be obvious, however, that the affix of a chartered body of high standing is weakened in effect by the addition to it of a string of other mysterious designations some of which probably indicate no more than the payment of an annual subscription.

NEW BUILDING MATERIALS AND PREPARATIONS

The attention of members is drawn to the fact that information in the records of the Building Research Station, Garston, Watford, is freely available to any member of the architectural profession and architects would be well advised, when considering the use of new materials and preparations of which they have had no previous experience, to apply to the Director for any information he can impart regarding their properties and application.

CESSATION OF MEMBERSHIP

Under the provisions of Byelaw 21, the following have ceased to be members of the R.I.B.A. :—

As Associates :

TUCKER : ERIC GORDON.
WILSON : ALAN FRANCIS.

As Licentiate :

VADNERKAR : VAMANRAO VITHTHABRAO.

MEMBERS' COLUMN

PRACTICES AND ADDRESSES

MR. B. A. P. WINTON LEWIS, Dipl. Arch., A.R.I.B.A., A.I.A.A. & S., announces that he has taken over the practice of the late William F. Andrews, L.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., Bostel House, West Street, Brighton, Sussex. The practice will be continued in all respects as heretofore from the same address under the style of William F. Andrews, Architects and Surveyors.

FELLOW, having convenient and well-fitted Offices in an important and progressive town, desires to communicate with another Architect wishing to settle in the West Country after the war.—Particulars, etc., Box 2664, R.I.B.A., 66, Portland Place, London.

Mr. Alec F. French [*F.*], of Halifax House, St. Augustine's Parade, Bristol, has opened an office at Westminster Bank Chambers, 22, Bedford Street, Plymouth. Tel. 61046.

F.R.I.B.A. requires offices with 2 or 3 rooms in W. End. Would be willing to take over suitable furnished offices from retiring architect.—Reply, Box 2564, c/o Acting Secretary, R.I.B.A.

The widow of a deceased Member R.I.B.A. has Practice for disposal. Only office in Belper, near Derby. Fully-equipped Drawing Office, Private Office, Instruments, Levels, etc.—Reply, Box 7244.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Thomas Braddock [*F.*] has changed his office address to : St. Ann's Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Tel. No. : Abbey 1323.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

At the request of the War Office, Mr. L. Stuart Stanley, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., tutor in the Bartlett School of Architecture, London University, has placed his Correspondence Courses of tuition for the examination of the R.I.B.A. (Intermediate and Final) at the disposal of members of the Forces. Applicants wishing to qualify, or those who wish to read subjects culturally, should apply to their Commanding Officer (or Unit Education Officer) for the necessary enrolment forms, or to the Assistant Principal A.E.3, The War Office, 44 Eaton Square, London, S.W.1. The fee is 10s. and text books are free.



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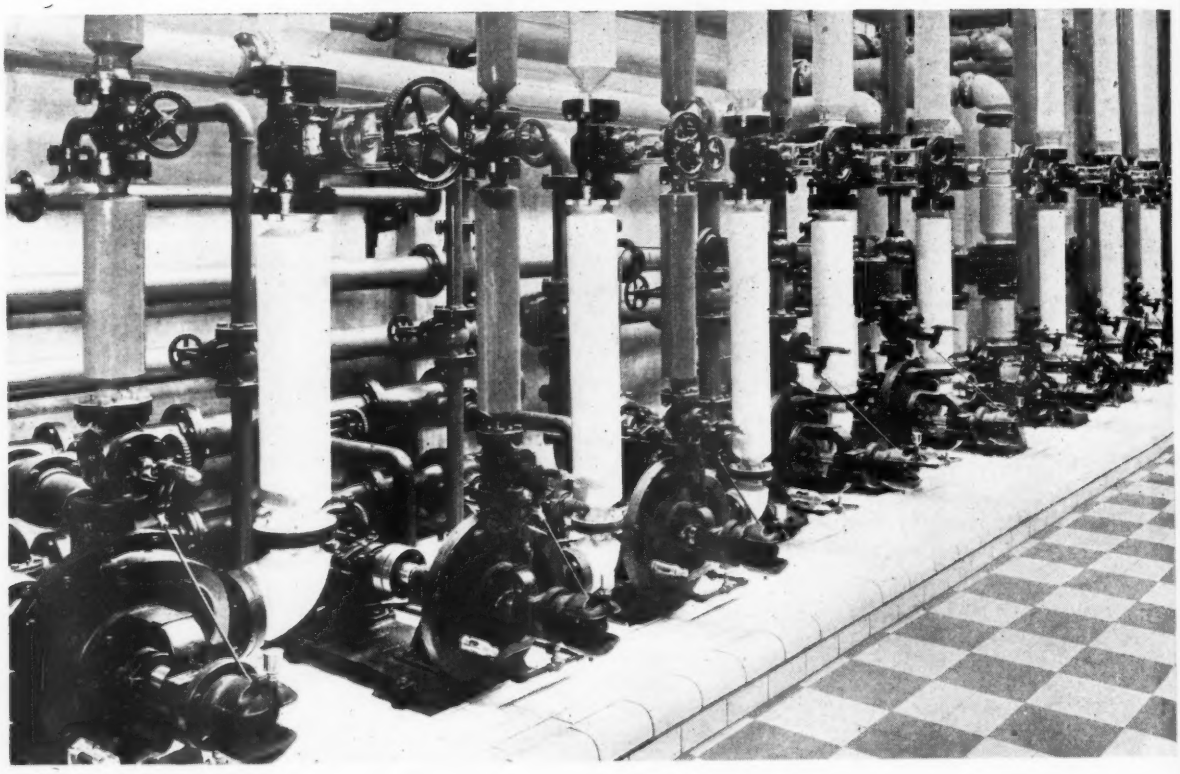
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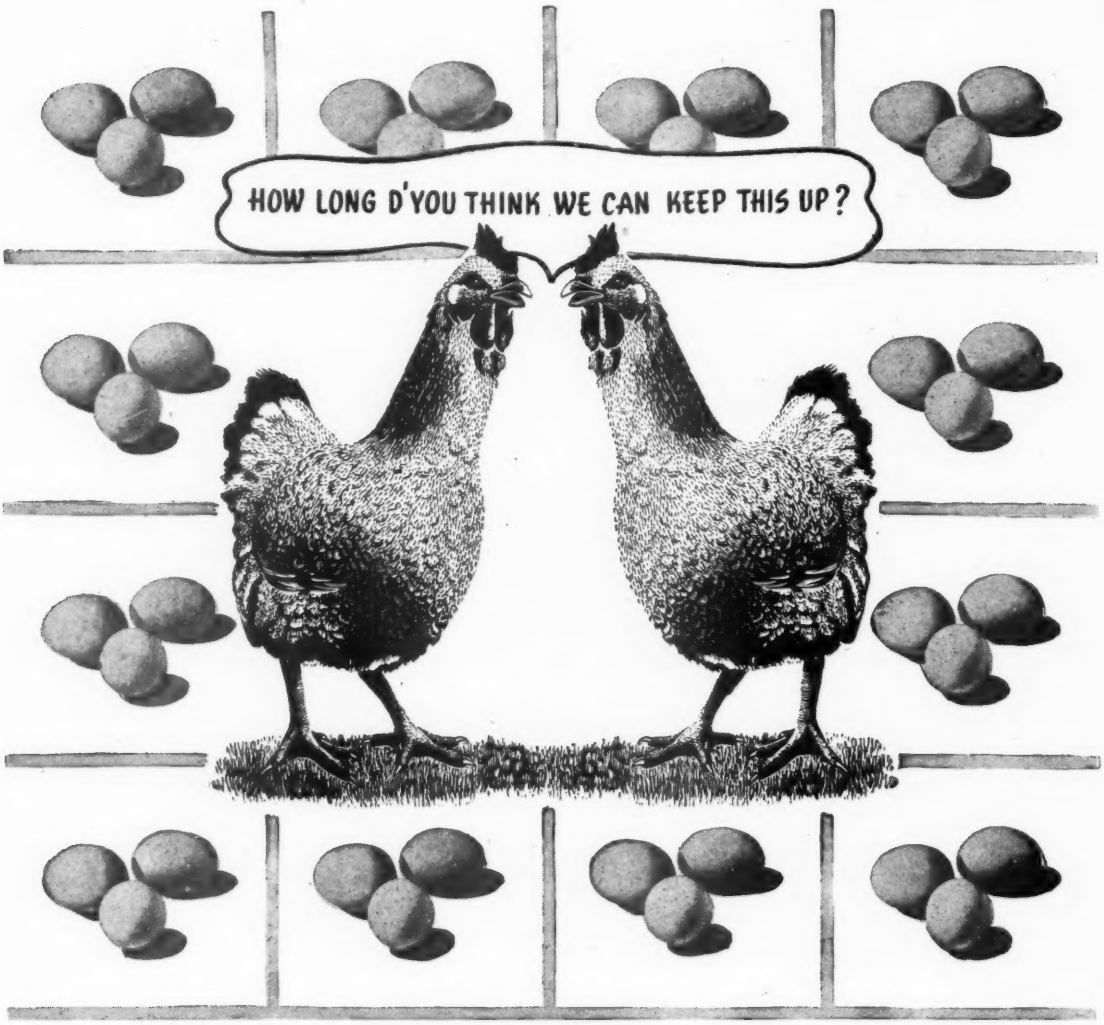


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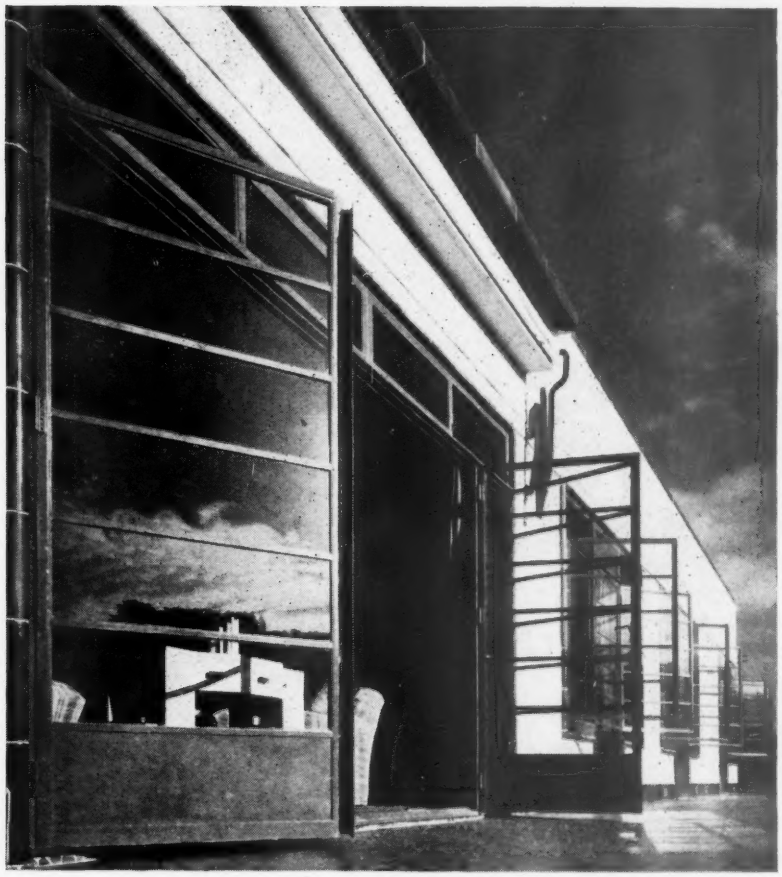
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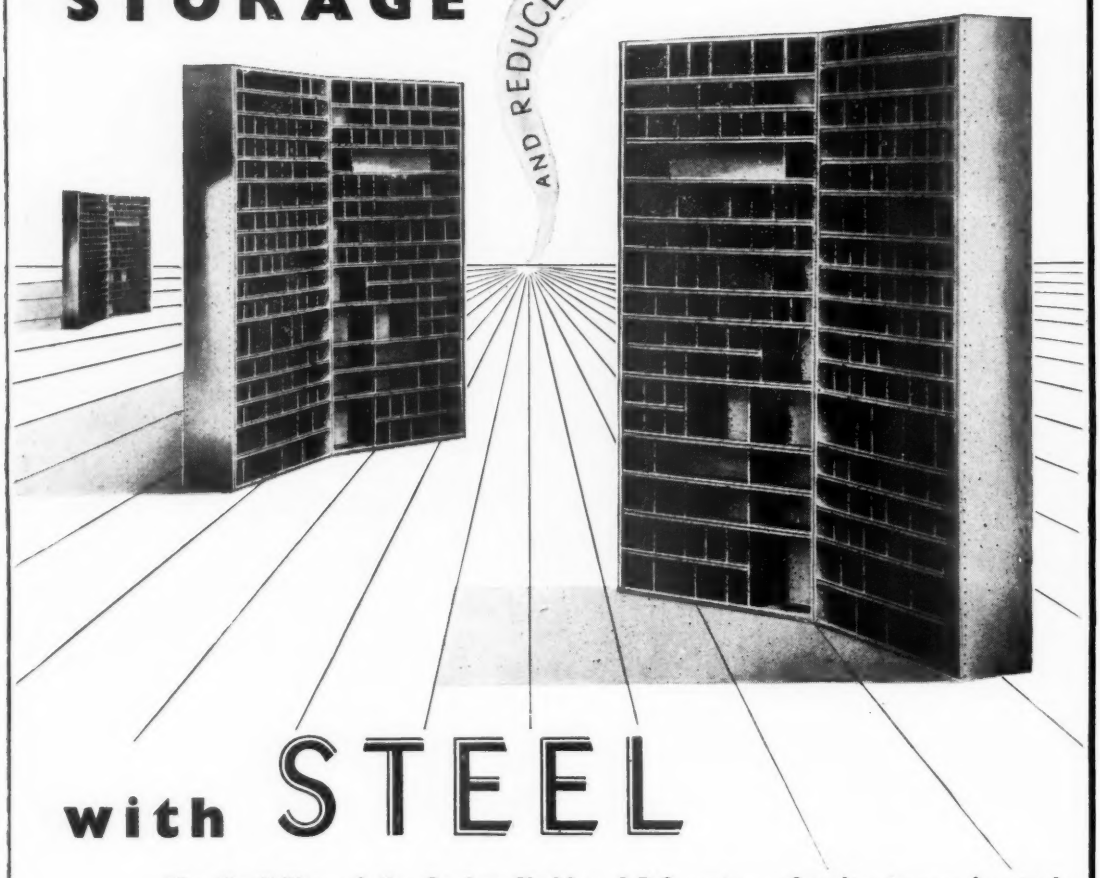
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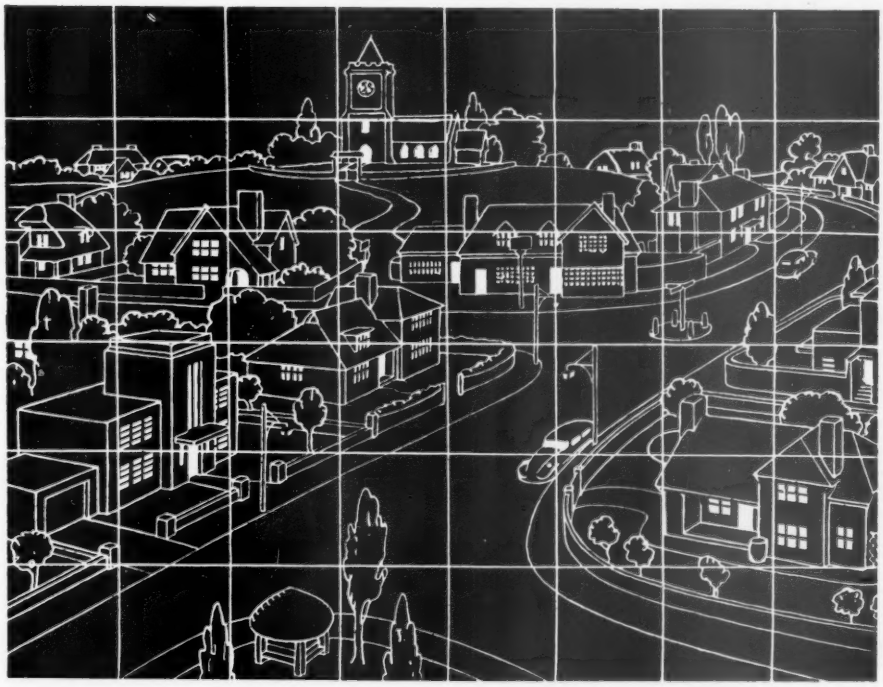
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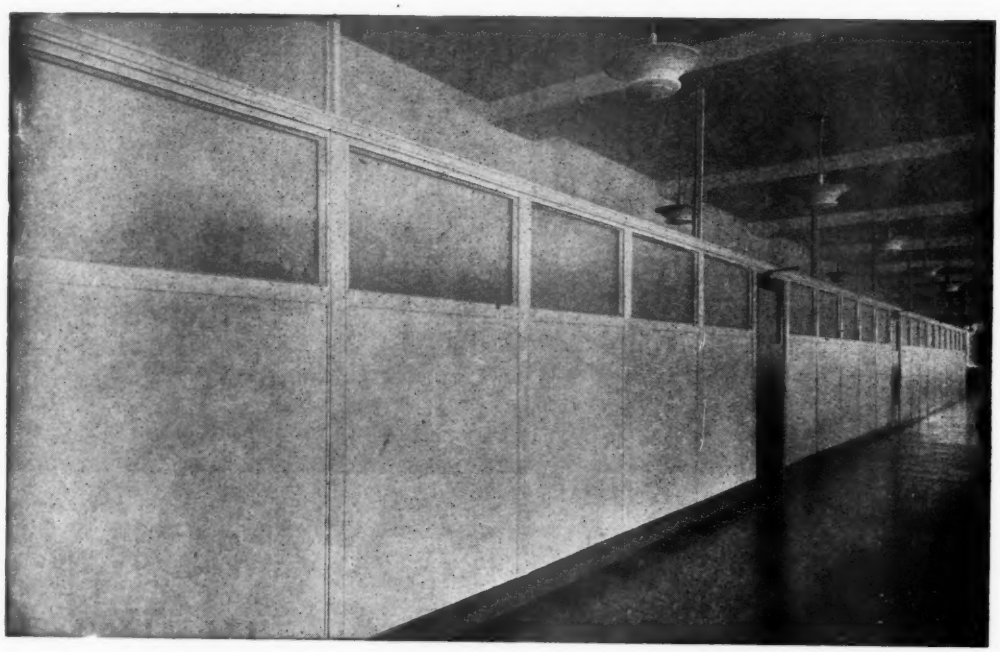
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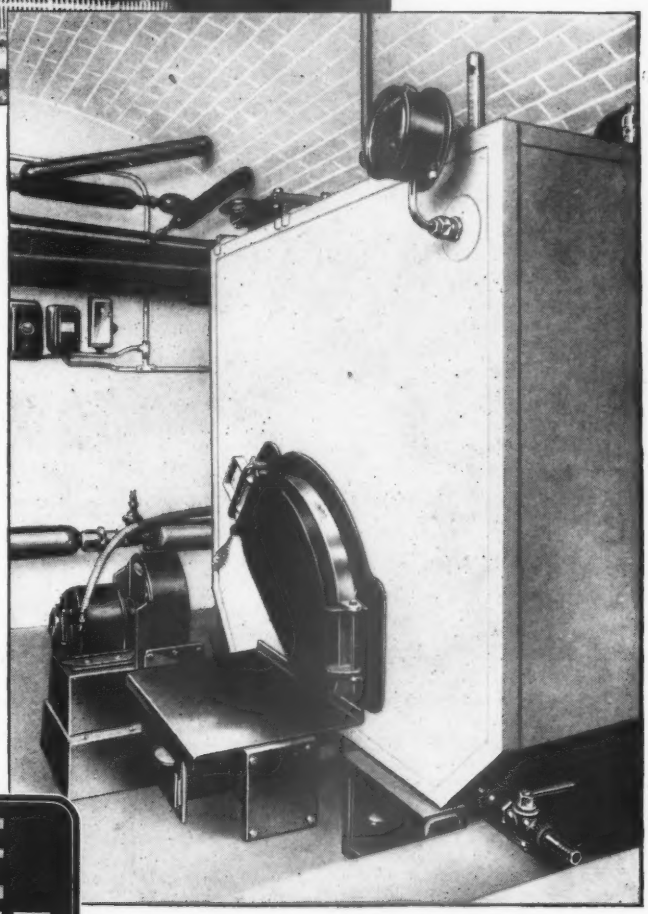
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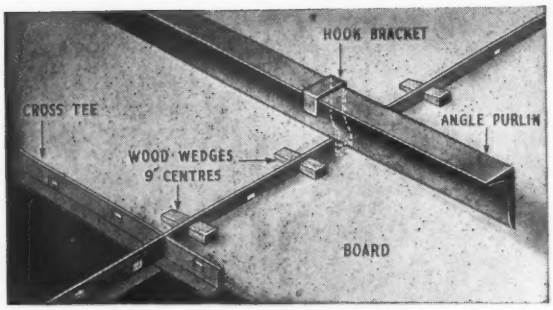
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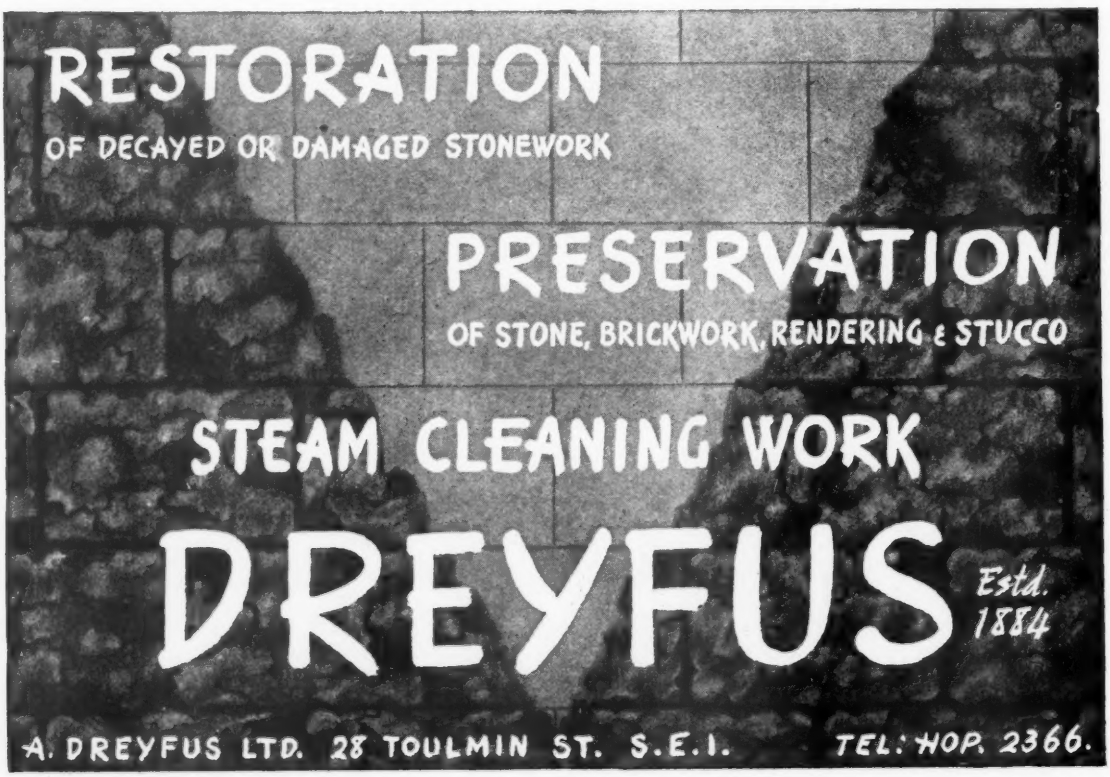
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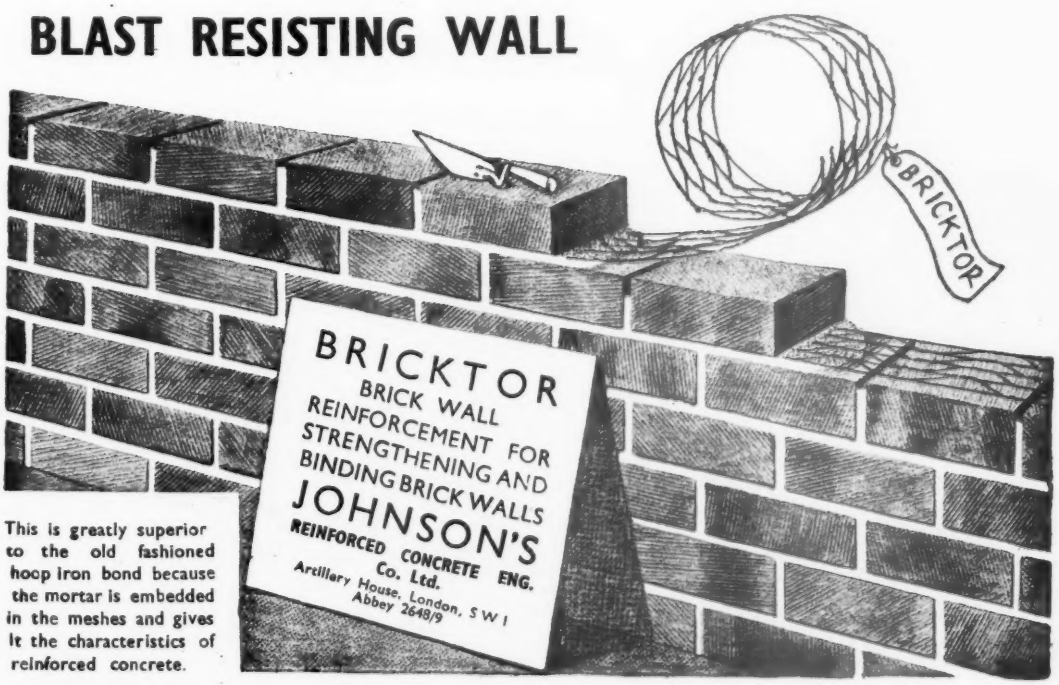
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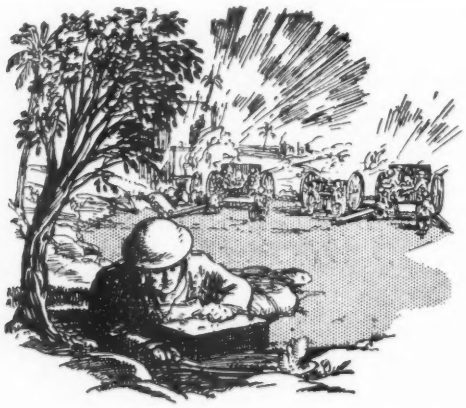
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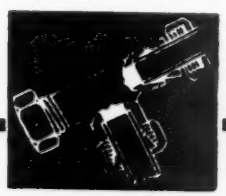
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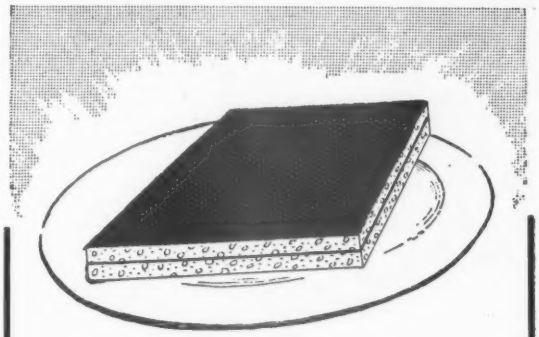
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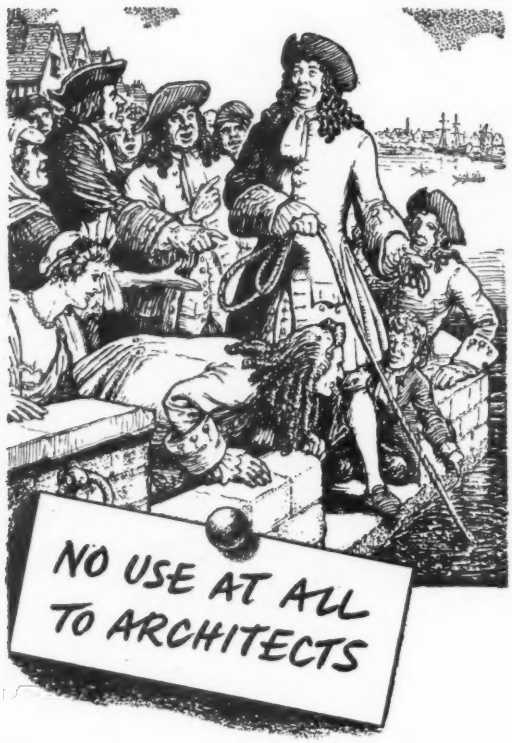
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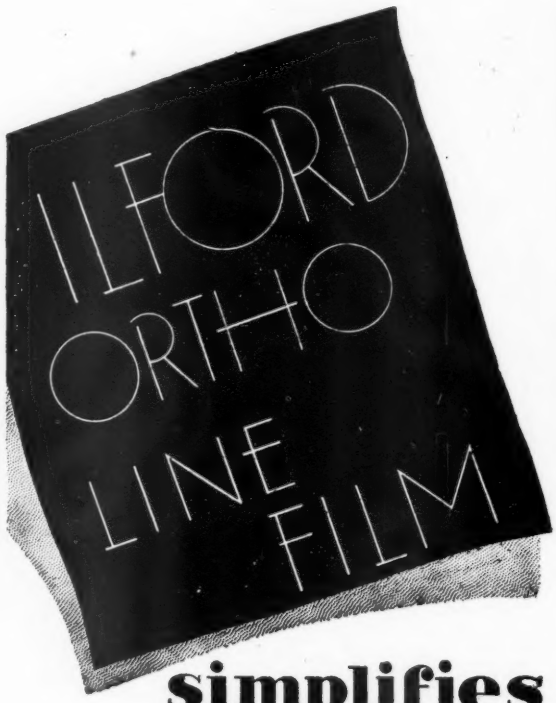
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Gas equipment is only available for priority work, but architects planning for the post-war period can benefit from war-time experience and achievement.

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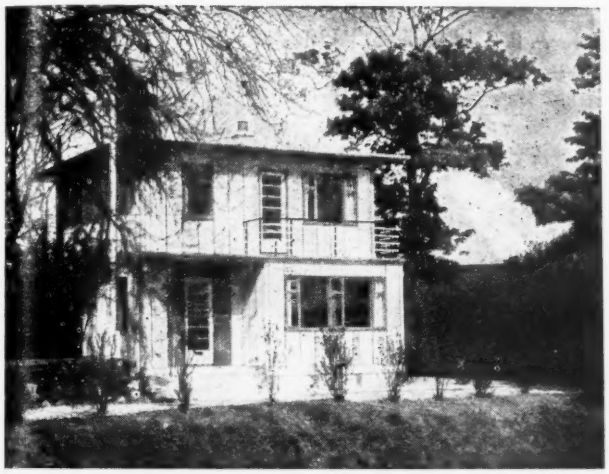
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the photography
of **Blue prints**

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Ilford Limited offer expert advice on all matters concerning Plan Copying. If you require information or technical assistance kindly write to :—

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Photograph by courtesy of Tarran Industries Ltd., Hull

***The* TARRAN HOUSE** as illustrated above was erected in Hull recently in eight hours by eight men and four women inexperienced in the erection of a Tarran Unit House. ● It was completed, decorated and furnished in four days, and, after inspection, opened by Mr. Alfred C. Bossom, F.R.I.B.A., M.P. ● Tarran Unit Building Construction is simple and speedy of adaptation for many types of building.

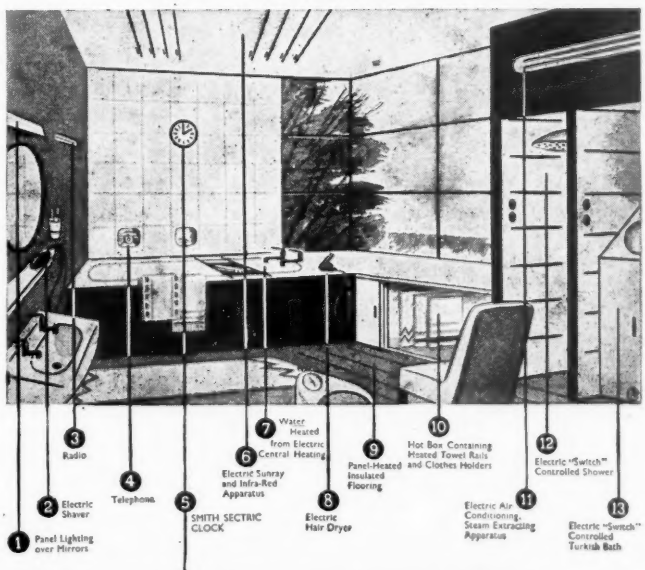
"Yorkshire"

TAKES A HAND IN THE HOMES OF TO-MORROW

"Yorkshire" Copper Tubes and "Yorkshire" Fittings were used for the hot and cold water services in this house.

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LIMITED LEEDS

THE **ALL ELECTRIC** HOME OF THE FUTURE



No. 6.
THE BATHROOM

This suggestion is respectfully submitted to our professional friends with the thought that they will find interest and usefulness in a constructive layman's vision of what should be provided in the post war era.

★

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FACTS ABOUT GLASS FOR ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS

SPECIFICATION FOR GLASS IN SENIOR SCHOOLS

(The numbers in brackets correspond to the key numbers in the drawing.)

CLASSROOMS *Windows:* Should be so distributed as to light every table or desk and the whole of the room evenly and sufficiently. Heads of all windows should be carried close up to the ceiling. (1): ¼" Polished Plate Glass or Sheet Glass, according to the size and type of window used.

SCIENCE ROOM *Windows:* The whole of the outside wall should be treated as a "window wall" with windows coming down to bench level and reaching to the ceiling. (2): ¼" Polished Plate Glass.
Blackboards: Behind the demonstration bench (3): Black Glass or Primrose "VITROLITE" with special matt surface, which eliminates glare. (See Report No. 7 of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology.)
Wardian case (4): 24 oz. Horticultural Glass.

HOUSECRAFT ROOM *Hotplate* (5): Toughened Glass.
Domestic cookers (6): "ARMOURPLATE" Glass door permits examination of the contents of the oven without opening the cooker door. *Walls:* Hygienic finish up to 5 ft. high. (7): "VITROLITE" provides a clean, hygienic surface. It is unaffected by water, soap, grease or ordinary stains.
Table (8): "VITROLITE" top.

ART ROOM Lighting from the north side is desirable.
Windows: (9) Georgian Wired Cast or Polished Georgian Wired. (10): Hollow Glass Bricks provide diffused light with thermal and sound insulation.

STAIRCASES Should be well lighted and of fire-resisting material.
(11): Georgian Polished Wired Glass. Wired Glass provides daylight with protection against the spread of fire. (See A.R.P. Handbook No. 13, Fire Protection.)

CLOAKROOMS AND LAVATORIES *Walls* (12): Should be lined to a height of about 5 ft. with a hard, smooth surface which can be readily washed: "VITROLITE."
Windows (13): Pinhead Morocco Glass or other type of formal pattern Figured Rolled Glass provides privacy with light diffusion.

WINDOW SILLS Sills should be treated so as to facilitate the removal of dust and dirt. (14): "VITROLITE."

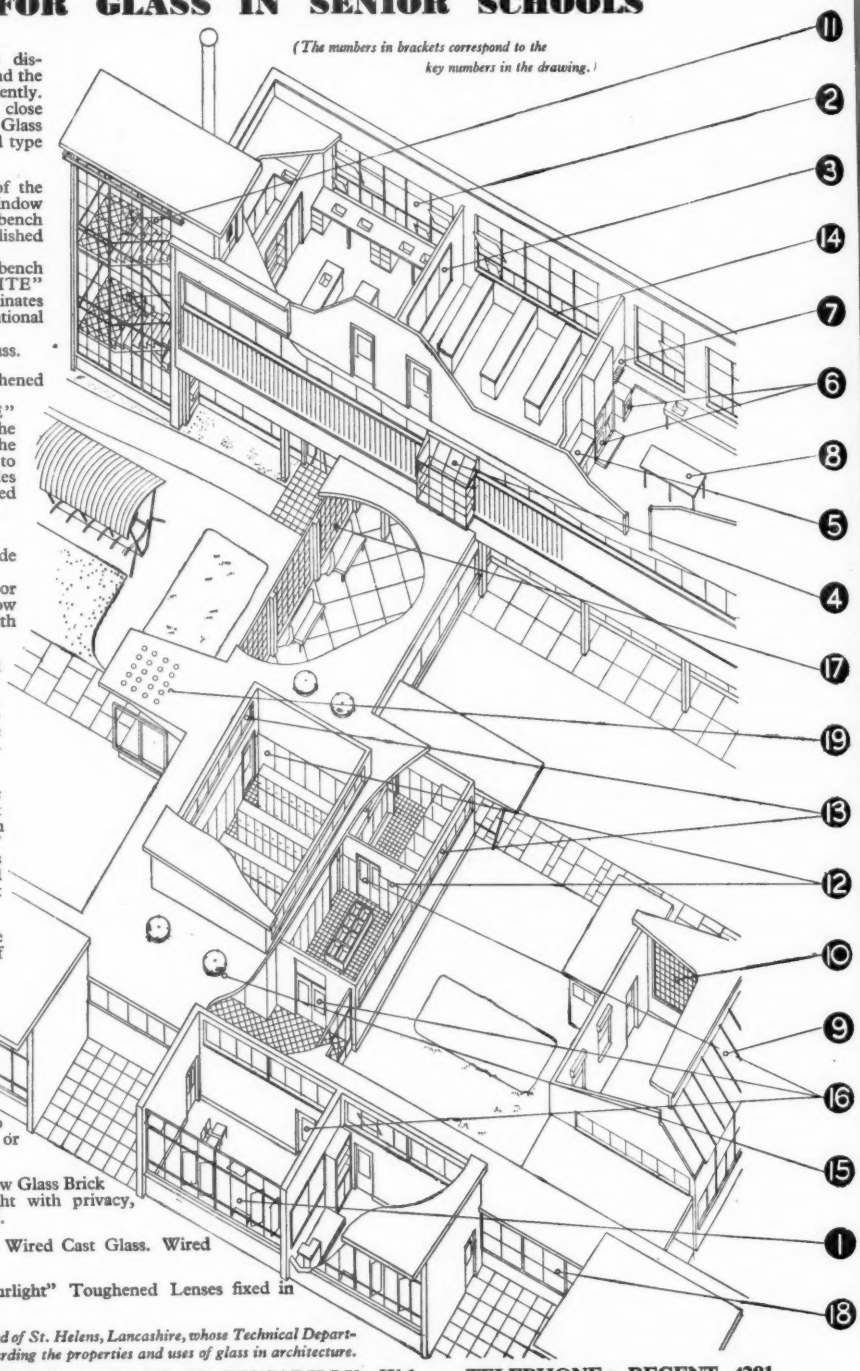
FLAT ROOFS AND CORRIDORS (15): Rough Cast Domes fitted direct to a timber or concrete curb. Easily cleaned, maintenance negligible, provide direct top lighting.

DOORS (16): Wired Reinforced Glass panels will provide safeguards against damage caused by broken glass due to slamming, etc.: Georgian Wired Cast or Polished Georgian Wired.

PARTITIONS AND CORRIDORS (17): Hollow Glass Brick walls provide a diffused "all-over" light with privacy, sound insulation and thermal efficiency.

COVERED APPROACHES (18): Georgian Wired Cast Glass. Wired Glass provides light with safety.

CANOPY OR BALCONY (19): "Armourlight" Toughened Lenses fixed in reinforced concrete.



This is published by Pilkington Brothers Limited of St. Helens, Lancashire, whose Technical Department is always available for consultation regarding the properties and uses of glass in architecture.

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